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"Milk of Magnesia"

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In Bottles, 4/6.

The CHARLES H. PHILLIPS CHEMICAL Co.

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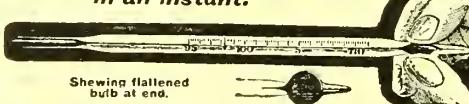
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Clinical Thermometer
The "REPELLO"

Requires no shaking down.

Guaranteed Accurate.

A 30-Second Pushed back
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Selling
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IN FOCUS.



OUT OF FOCUS.

The square mark engraved on lens front
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SILVER MEDAL, INDIA, 1909. SILVER MEDAL, LONDON, 1913.**G. H. ZEAL, 82 Turnmill St., LONDON, E.C.**
Wholesale Manufacturer of**CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.**

A SELECTION OF 50 KINDS.

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LIST POST FREE.

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—Non-Greasy. This, advertised and sold under a false name, gained a sale of 3,700 Bottles in Four Months (100 for 4/6). Scores of testimonials. Without doubt the most certain Hair Grower ever made. Elegant appearance. Nice to use. Big profit.

A COUGH CURE

—Not a simple mixture, but a chemical combination resulting in a pleasant-tasting, brilliant, luscious Syrup. Easily made. Rapidly efficacious. On sale 27 years. May be sold as a Proprietary or as a Stock Mixture. Profit good.

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A grand Nerve Tonic. Well-balanced. Non-Constipating. Pleasant taste. Permanently brilliant. Easy to make. Twenty Years' increasing Sale. No better or more profitable Tonic ever offered.

RECIPES—with full instructions for making, together with a full-size sample of the finished product to show style of get-up—
ONE GUINEA each; **THE THREE** for 50/-**TOM BROOKS, Pharmacist,
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Expert Workmanship.
Popular Prices.
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"Dentistry for Chemists,"
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Complete Outfits for Stopping
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Sole Agents for WARD'S LOCAL ANAESTHETIC.
The SAFEST AND BEST. Reduced Price, 1 oz. 1s. 6d.; 4 oz. 5s.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S
CAPSULES of
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THE BEST TONIC FOR
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Sold by all Chemists.
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MORRHUOL CHAPOTEAUT



CAPSULES

MORRHUOL DE CHAPOTEAUT is extracted from cod-liver oil, and contains all its efficacious properties without the disagreeable taste. It cures Coughs, Bronchitis and Catarrh, restores the appetite, and gives force to feeble persons.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CHANDRON'S
DROPS

(Gouttes des Colonies)

A harmless antiseptic preventative against CHOLERA-FERMENTATION-INDIGESTION & other intestinal disturbances.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS



I find the odor exquisite and
well to charm & has scented
by my name. Very sincerely,
Mary Garden

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MARY GARDEN

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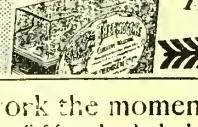
Have You any aches?

It begins its good work the moment you apply it.

Thermogene, the relief for a hundred aches and pains, is the simplest and most effective pain-killer ever put within your reach. In form, Thermogene is a light, dry, fleecy wadding, so different from the old-fashioned poultice or plaster. It requires no preparation—you apply it just as it comes from the box. Soon you feel its genial, comforting warmth—the pain subsides, the aching ceases, and restfulness and comfort follow

Thermogene
CURATIVE WADDING
VANDENBROEK'S PROCESS

Look for the famous orange-colored boxes in your Chemist's Window.



From the Box to the Pain Spot

—the wonderful medicated oil effective poultice ever invented by a Belgian.

Nothing—so different from the old poultice or plaster—wherever the pain is affected. You take it where the pain subsides, the aching

Thermogene
CURATIVE WADDING
VANDENBROEK'S PROCESS

Look for the famous orange-colored boxes in your Chemist's Window.

YOU benefit by these Advertisements

THESE full-page and half-page advertisements are appearing in all the leading daily newspapers and are directing new business to you. Each one displays in bold type the fact that customers should

“Look for the familiar orange-coloured boxes in the Chemists’ windows.”

Have you linked up with our bold and striking advertising campaign by displaying Thermogene? Our special bonus offer for window displays is still open. Write for full particulars to the Thermogene Co., Ltd., Haywards Heath, Sussex, or to Fassett & Johnson, 86 Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C.

THERMOGENE CURATIVE WADDING VANDENBROECK'S PROCESS

TELEGRAPHIC
ADDRESS:
EVEN CENT LONDON



TELEPHONE
CITY 7
PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE

NUMBER 227

FEBRUARY 19, 1916

A PAGE OF TOILET ITEMS



FOR THE MAN
WHO SHAVES
Customers know
at the best razor
and brush is handi-
piped by the use of
stily chosen shav-
ing creams.
For satisfaction
use Maw's
nbroisal Shaving
ream.
An old line and
a good one.

BOUDOIR REQUISITES
Our delightful and refreshing
"Parex" Crème de Luxe is a
safe and profitable preparation
to stock. Fragrantly perfumed.
In 2 ounce jars, in cartons.
Price 10/- dozen.

Another selling production :
Cold Cream. In tubes, 48/-
gross. In celluloid-covered opal
jars, 3/10 dozen.

Quite a nice display can be
made with our Menthol Eau de
Cologne.

1/- size, 8/3
dozen.

1/6 size, 14/3
dozen.

Showcard
free.

A BRILLIANTINE
OF DISTINCTION

Put up in oblong
decorated glass pots,
our "Parex" Crystallized Brilliantine
is a hair-dressing of the
highest quality, as
the brand indicates.
The pots are daintily
labelled in colours,
and we supply a shelf
card with orders.

Price 7/8 dozen,
with bonus offer,
full details of which
will be found in our
24-page "Parex" list.

THE COLOGNE
FOR
ALLOCCASIONS"

No. 11.
Eau-de-Cologne

A PREPARATION OF
RARE EXCELLENCE
AND ELEGANCE

1/3 SIZE
10/-
DOZEN.

2/3 SIZE
17/-
DOZEN.



O t t o

"We regret that, owing to the
war—"
How many times during the last
seventeen months have you had to
contend with troubles concealed
under this evergreen excuse?
Prices advance, lines are discontin-
ued, goods are delayed, orders
go astray, owing to the war.
Sometimes you fancy it must rain,
"owing to the war."

Both in your domestic and business
circles the same problem arises.
Manufacturing troubles are un-
doubtedly acute in some instances.
We all have our share of it.
It is perhaps a good thing that our
stoical patriotism blinds us to half
the annoyance caused by the Euro-
pean conflict.

Perhaps no line has been more
affected by the war than Otto of
Rose.

We are offering, as the nearest
substitute, Maw's *Synthetic* Otto of
Rose. The supply of raw material
for this is becoming almost un-
obtainable.

We, therefore, supplement last
week's announcement in Maw's
Page with this reminder. We want
our customers to benefit by the fast
diminishing supply at the existing
quotation. Already the price has
risen from ten-and-six to thirteen-
and-six an ounce!

Our Synthetic Otto of Rose is the
most true and perfect substitute for
the genuine Otto.

The same fragrance and lasting
qualities are instantly perceptible.
It is put up in really elegant cut
and gilded one ounce stoppered
bottles.

If you require a supply of Synthetic
Otto, you cannot do better than send
us your order without delay. We
cannot say how
long the present
price (13/6 per oz.)
will remain in force.



Capsule

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

Phone: Brixton 1728.

JANUARY PASS LISTS, 1916.

MINOR.

STUDENTS PRESENTED, 18	PASSED, 14, or 77 %.
BUTTERFIELD, E. ... Harrogate.	Hailsham.
COOMBS, G. L ... Gt. Missenden.	W. H. ... Bristol.
EDWARDS, R. M ... Luton.	RICHARDS, P. C. ... Penzance.
FOX, A. E. ... Bawley.	SKOU, B. ... Clapham.
HARRIS, G. ... Clapham.	SMITH, J. ... Stockwell.
HARRISON, W. W. ... Harrogate.	SMITH, J. R. ... Kirkby Stephen.
JONES, E. R. ... Abersoch.	TUCKNOTT, W. ... Newhaven.
And 3 Postal Students.	

APOTHECARIES' HALL

STUDENTS PRESENTED, 19.	PASSED, 14, or 74 %.
BLOK, B. S. ... Sydenham.	ROBERTSON, M. ... Eden
BOND, M. F. ... Letchworth.	ROSS, J. M. ... Wood Green.
BURTON, E. ... London.	SACH, S. E. ... S. Norwood.
GLEAVE, S. E. ... Bellington.	SELIM, H. ... Maidstone.
HARDY, D. ... Swansea.	TWELVES, G. ... Woking.
MEADE, E. A. ... Stroud Green.	VALANTINE, V. Thorntonthorpe.
PHILIPS, N. ... London.	WARD, K. ... Denstree.
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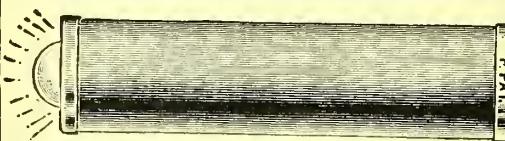
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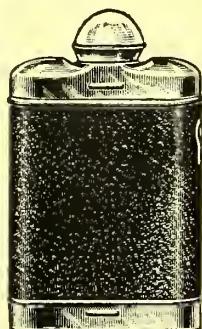
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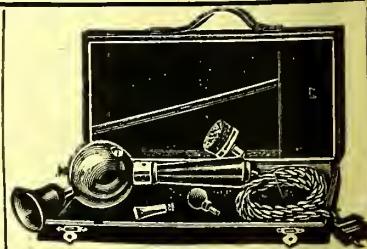
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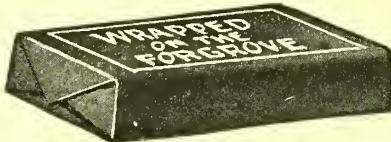
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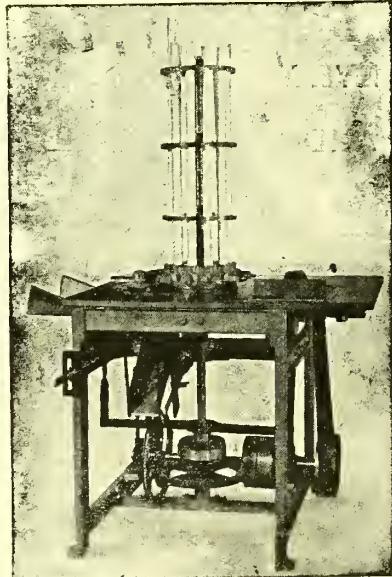
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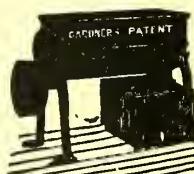
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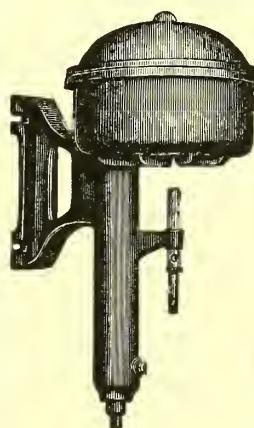
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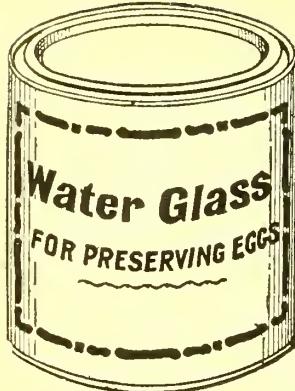
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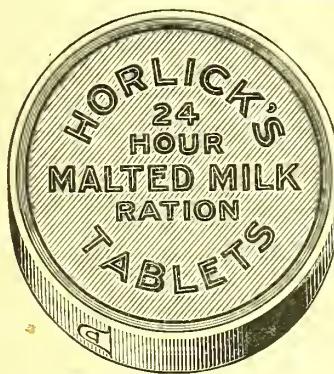
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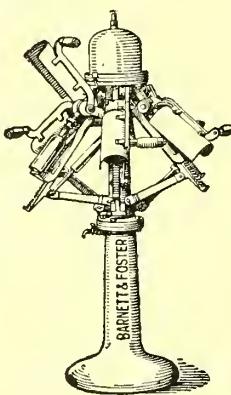
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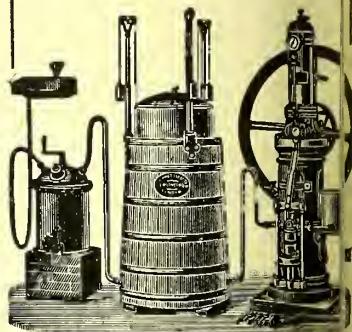
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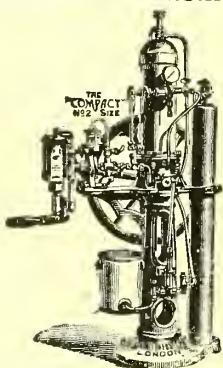
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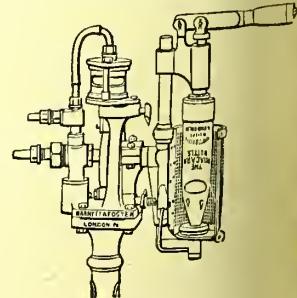
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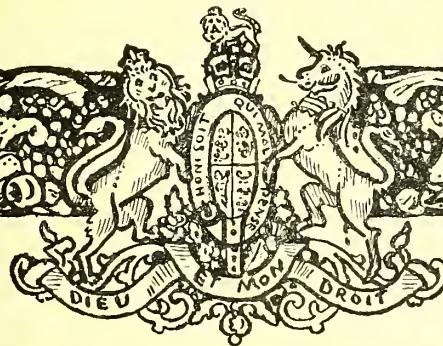
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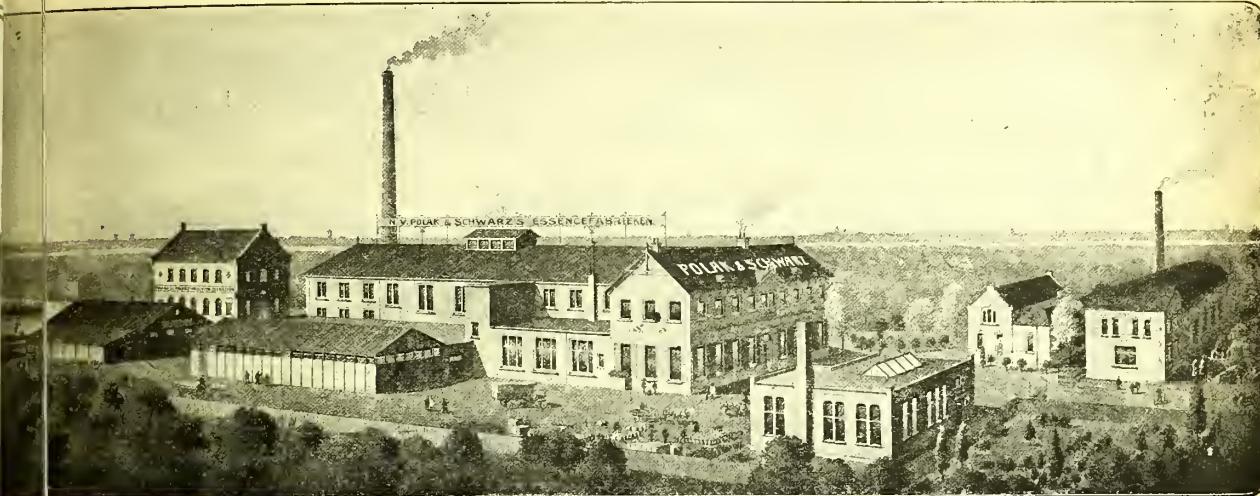


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3 Pale complexion	18 vermilion
3½ Slightly sunburnt	19 „ light
4 Dark flesh	21 „ medium
5 Sallow or Chinese	22 „ dark
5½ Dark sallow	22 „ extra dark
6 Yellowish flesh	20 White
6½ Japanese	23 Light green
7 Brown	24 Dark grey
8 Armenian Bole	25 Old Red
9 Sunburnt or Indian	26 Light blue
10 Light brown	31 Middle blue
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13 Red brown or Mulatto	29 Dark yellow
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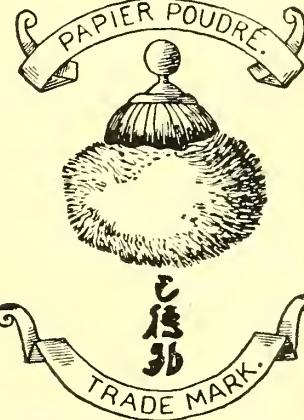
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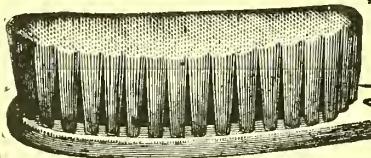
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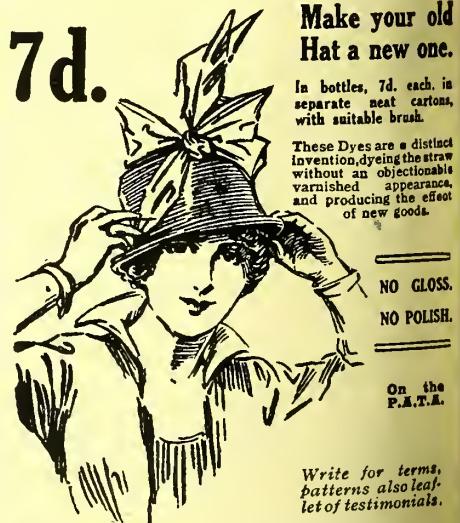
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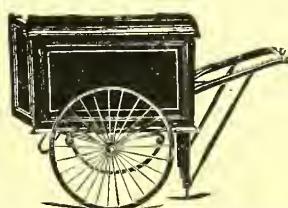
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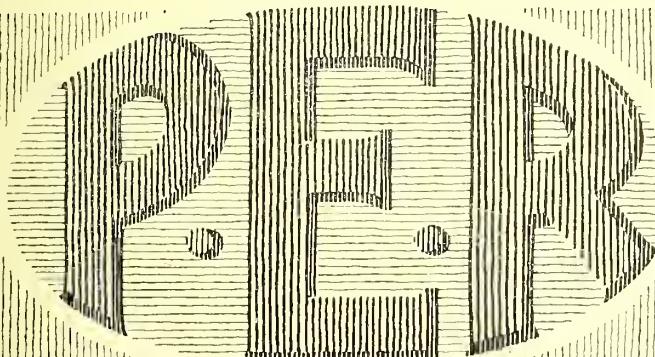
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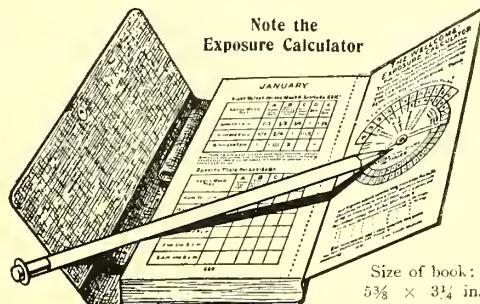
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Summary.

The first month's "quotation competition" has been adjudged and a prize awarded (p. 34).

The is likely to be a good deal of confusion in the use of the word chloramine proposed for toluene-sodium-sulphide loramide (see pp. 46 and 57).

The is a good deal of adulteration being practised with Ilian beeswax which is having a bad effect on the commerce of the wax (p. 45).

The alterations in the Poison Schedule in regard to the use of laudanum take effect on March 11. The notice in the London Gazette" is reproduced on p. 41.

The court of Appeal on February 15 upheld the finding of the lower Court that "Malted milk" does not denote exclusively the food preparation manufactured by Horlick's Malted Milk Co. (p. 40).

The steps which are being taken by the Government to husband the resources of the country in the national interest are indicated in an article beginning on p. 44. Sulphuric acid, stone, alcohol, glycerin, sugar, and paper are the articles dealt with.

The German chemical merchants have quadrupled the price of fine chemicals sold to neutral countries, which is a reminder of the necessity of this country being in a position at the conclusion of the war to supply all kinds of fine chemicals of home manufacture (p. 56).

The demand for synthetic chemicals is very quiet, and, although there has been no increase in supplies, price concessions are being made in hexamine, chloral hydrate, and methyl salicylate. Citric and tartaric acids and cream of tartar are firmer; potash chlorate has sharply advanced; Norwegian cod-liver oil will in all probability be again very dear this season (p. 53).

European War.

A Year Ago To-day.

(*War News from the "C. & D."*, February 20, 1915.)

An interpretation of the prohibition of trading with the enemy extended the Proclamations to Allies' territory in hostile occupation. We dealt also with the special war legislation that has been enacted in India and British Dependencies, about which the Colonial Office had issued a statement. The word "aspirin" was definitely added to the domain of the public. British-made thymol was being offered on the market. An application by Mr. Wellcome for the use of more of the salvarsan and neo-salvarsan patents was reported. The shortage of iodine and lanoline in Germany was noted. An article dealt with Sir Watson Cheyne's Hunterian Oration regarding the treatment of wounds in war.

Pharmaceutical Roll of Honour.

Non sibi sed patria.—CICERO.

SEVENTY-FOURTH LIST.

ADDISON, E. BARKER (son of Mr. C. S. Addison, pharmacist, Southgate), Royal Flying Corps (Wireless Section).

ENGLAND, Private (lately assistant to Hamilton, Long & Co., Dublin), R.A.M.C.

GALLAGHER, Private (lately assistant with Prior & Co., Derry), R.A.M.C.

MITCHELL, Second-Lieutenant M. CLAYTON (formerly with Mr. Lee, Ph.C., Wicklow, and Mr. W. F. Wells, Ph.C., Dublin), Leinster Regiment.

SIMPSON, Private VICTOR T. M. (lately apprentice with Mr. A. McCurdy, Ph.C., Belfast), Royal Irish Rifles.

SMYTHE, Second-Lieutenant, Ph.C. (late retail manager of Butler & Co., Dublin), 16th Royal Irish Rifles.

STRACHAN, F. (late of Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Dublin), dispenser, attached to Newbridge Military Hospital.

STRONG, Private A. G. (formerly with Mr. Chapman, Ph.C., Donegal, and Mr. W. F. Wells, Ph.C., Dublin), Royal Irish Rifles, Ulster Division.

TATLOW, Sergeant C. (formerly with Mr. Herbert Jackson, chemist, Sandiacre), R.A.M.C.

WOODHOUSE, Private (lately assistant with Mr. G. D. Beggs, Ph.C., Dalkey), 2nd Leinsters, transferred to R.A.M.C.

Export Licences.

The Director of the War Trade Department calls attention to the fact that where a licence is granted for the export of prohibited or restricted goods the licence does not relieve the owner of the goods, or the consignor, or other person to whom the licence is granted from any responsibility to which he may be liable for any breach of law or regulations—e.g., the law relating to Trading with the Enemy. It is, therefore, incumbent on persons before applying for licences or exporting goods to take all reasonable steps to satisfy themselves that the ultimate destination and intended use of the goods are unobjectionable. Failure to do so may involve serious consequences, and will certainly entail most careful consideration of any further application for export licences. The Director also states that, subject as hereinafter mentioned, applications will not in future be considered unless they bear the signature of the applicant, or in the case of a firm the signature of a partner, or in the case of a company the signature of a director or the secretary. In exceptional circumstances the Director will be prepared to allow applications to be otherwise signed if reasons which he regards as adequate are submitted to him in writing and full responsibility is accepted for the person whose signature is allowed.

Export Notices.

CANADA.—The exportation of the following goods is prohibited by Order in Council to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates: Coal tar, crude; capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum; chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, viz.: Caffeine and its salts; hydrochloric acid; magnesium chloride; oxides and salts of tungsten; oxides and salts of cobalt; oxalic acid; phosphorus; paraldehyde; theobromine-sodium salicylate; manufactures of aluminium; mineral and vegetable wax; poppy-seed; bone ash; guano; phosphate of metals manufactured; phosphides; phosphoric acids and oxides. The export of the following goods is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and

B

Italy, and Portugal: Arsenic and its compounds; gum-resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds; sunflower-seed cake and meal.

GERMANY.—The exportation of pure platinum and all other forms of the metal is prohibited by a Decree of the Imperial Chancellor dated February 1.

MOROCCO.—The Board of Trade are in receipt of information to the effect that the exportation of gums from the French zone in Morocco is prohibited under the general term "resins" by the Order of the Resident-General, dated October 18 last, but that special permits will be issued for the export of reasonable quantities of gums to the United Kingdom.

SWEDEN.—The Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom is in receipt of a cable from the Swedish Board of Trade, Stockholm, dated February 8, to the effect that stearin and vanadic acid have been added to the list of prohibited exports.

UNITED KINGDOM.—A new Order in Council published in the second supplement of the "London Gazette" (February 11) deletes the heading "Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations, and substitutes the heading "Oleo-resin of capsicum." The heading "Capsicum and peppers" is now included in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates. The heading "Pepper" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain, and Portugal, is now deleted. The exportation of arrack (rice-spirit) and casein is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

Personalia.

MR. HENRY G. REILLY, late of Gibson & Co., Edinburgh, who was in the Motor Machine-gun Service, has been gazetted second lieutenant 9th Royal Scots Fusiliers, and is stationed at Glasgow.

MR. SAMUEL ACHESON, son of Mr. S. E. A. Acheson, druggist, 62 Cromac Street, Belfast, has received a commission as surgeon probationer in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

MR. LEONARD TAYLOR DOBBIN, son of Mr. William C. Dobbin, managing director of William Dobbin & Co., Ltd., chemists, North Street, Belfast, has received a commission in the Royal Garrison Artillery (see also p. 37).

SERGEANT C. COLLINS, who before enlisting was with Boots, Ltd., Scarborough, was promoted sergeant the day after he joined the 11/2nd Reserve Battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment. He had previously been a member of the Scarborough and Whitby Battalion of the North Riding Regiment of Volunteers.

PRIVATE W. J. BOTTOMLEY, R.A.M.C., chemist's assistant, and son of Mr. W. Bottomley, chemist and druggist, Halifax, has written from a Malta hospital stating that he has had an attack of enteritis, on recovering from which he contracted a slight attack of enteric, for which he is in hospital. He writes very appreciatively of his treatment in hospital.

Miscellaneous.

COPPER SULPHATE FOR SPAIN.—Great Britain has undertaken to facilitate the import into Spain of as much sulphate of copper and coal as that country needs in exchange for Spanish products.

EXPORTS TO CHINA.—The Foreign Office published in the "London Gazette" additions and corrections of the list of persons and firms to whom goods to be exported to China may be consigned. The Peking Dispensary, Peking, has been removed from the list of persons or firms to whom exports may be consigned.

GLYCEPIN FOR EXPLOSIVES.—Mr. Alfred Bigland, M.P. for Birkenhead, has been appointed to the Assistant Directorship of Munitions in the War Propellant Department. The appointment, says "The Times," recognises not only Mr. Bigland's commercial abilities, but his unique expert knowledge in regard to the commodities with which his Department is to deal. His duty in his new post is to secure in the current year from all the available sources of the Empire and elsewhere a 50-per-cent. increase over the preceding year's quantity of oils and the commodities from which glycerin is obtained.

PLATINUM PRICES.—It is announced that in cases where owners of platinum can prove to the satisfaction of the Director of Materials of the Ministry of Munitions that the platinum which is being requisitioned from them was bought at a price in excess of 190s. per oz., then the Ministry will pay for the platinum on the following basis:

Manufactured platinum, such as wire, plate, or be, cost price; scrap, cost price, less 5s. per oz.; mixed bar. cost price of platinum, less 10s. per oz. value of old and silver, etc., less 1s. per oz. of gross weight of bar. sweep, 190s. per oz. of platinum-contents. Any application for an allowance higher than 190s. per oz. should be addressed to the Director of Materials, Ministry of Munitions, Armament Buildings, London, S.W., accompanied by the fullest possible evidence of cost.

Who Said This?

February Competition.

We have selected from famous authors things that have said which pertain directly or indirectly to pharmacy or medicine. We propose to print these week by week, and we ask our subscribers to say who the authors were. The February competition includes the quotations printed in the issues of the *C. & D.* for the present month. The quotation printed last week was:

"She arrived at the drug-flavoured region of incense Lane, with the sensation of having just opened a corner in a chemist's shop."

This week's quotation is:

"Do Fortune what she can."

The gentle craft is living for a man."

Tell us on a postcard who said this, giving your name and address. We shall award a copy of Wootton's "Chronicles of Pharmacy," in two volumes, or of "Pharmaceutical Formulas," to the *C. & D.* subscriber or his assistant who correctly gives us the names of the authors of the quotations which we publish in our issues for the month of February. Replies received later than ten days after the quotation is published will not have priority of choice when we come to adjudicate the prize-winner.

Report on the January Competition.

This competition, in which subscribers are invited to furnish the names of the authors of quotations of pharmaceutical interest, was commenced in the issue of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* for January 1. At first it was intended that six quotations should form a series, but afterward it was decided to make each series terminate within the month. The report for the month of January is now given.

The five quotations submitted, to which we now add the authors' names, were as follows:

"Take the instant way . . .
For emulation hath a thousand sons
That one by one pursue."

Shakespeare ("Troilus and Cressus").

"The end of physic is our body's health."
Marlowe ("Doctor Faustus").

"A potent thing, 'twas said, to cure the ills
Of aching lungs—the Oxymel of Squills."
Crabbe ("The Borough").

"Then they bid you close your eyelids,
And they mask you with a napkin,
And the anaesthetic reaches
Hot and subtle through your being."
W. E. Henley ("In Hospital").

"The bottles of green and blue light
Which you see in a chemist's shop-window at night."
Barham (Ingoldsby Legends, "The Lord of Thoul").

The competition has not attracted many of our subscribers, but it nevertheless shows that there is a small group of chemists who take an interest in literature. The Shakespearean quotation was "spotted" by the largest number of competitors; that from Marlowe by two, attributing it to Hippocrates, which was a good show, Marlowe's line being a translation of the Latin "Sed num bonum medicinae sanitatis," which may be taken as ultimately from Hippocrates. Crabbe also was received by two; Barham by one; only Henley was not discovered by anybody, though we should have thought his "In Hospital," which the "Pall Mall Gazette," when it appeared some twenty-five years ago, described as "fascinating, horrible, but well done," would have been more pharmacists. Only one competitor, Mr. Morris, F.I.C., with Fry & Co., Middle Street, Bristol, named four of the five authors, thus placing himself above any of the other competitors. We award Mr. Morris the first prize, and shall be glad to hear which he received. Wootton's "Chronicles of Pharmacy" or "Pharmaceutical Formulas." We congratulate him on his acquaintance with English literature. We hope that other competitors will not be discouraged, but will make further efforts, as more competitors will take an interest in this section.

English and Welsh News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers concerning matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

During the past quarter the Swansea analyst examined one sample each of spirit of nitrous ether, camphorated oil, and Gregory's powder. All were of good quality.

At St. Albans last quarter, samples of lime-water, olive oil, almond oil, camphorated oil, Epsom salt, and Gregory powder were taken for analysis and certified to be genuine.

M. E. R. Thompson, public analyst for Monmouthshire, found that twenty-four samples of drugs examined were found to comply with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia. A sample of friars' balsam was weak in norolatice ingredients, which was accounted for by being apparently "old stock."

During the past quarter in the borough of Camberwell one sample of camphorated oil was analysed and found to be genuine, and one of sweet spirit of nitre, the latter being certified as 20 per cent. below the B.P. standard. Dr. Frank L. Ted, the public analyst, added that no offence against the Act was disclosed with reference to the latter sample, as the article was protected by label.

In his quarterly report, Mr. J. F. Liversege, the Birmingham city analyst, states that eight samples of drugs analysed were unsatisfactory. One sample of light magnesia consisted of magnesium carbonate, and not of magnesium oxide; two informal samples of glycerin contained 16 parts and 7 parts respectively of lead per million; three samples of cream of tartar contained 40 parts of lead per million, the limit of the B.P. being 20 parts per million; and an informal sample of ipecacuanha-and-squill mixture contained 250 grains of sodium bicarbonate per 8-oz. bottle in place of 160 grains of potassium bicarbonate, which was ordered.

Wine and Spirit Licences.

At Halstead (Essex) on February 8, an application by Mr. Alexander Ewart Spafford, chemist and druggist, Earls Colne for a licence to sell wines was refused.

At Upper Osgoldcross Brewster Sessions on February 12, the wine-licence held by Mr. John W. Clegg, chemist and druggist, 2 Bridge Street, Castleford, was not renewed.

An application for a spirit-licence by Mr. Herbert May, chemist, 617 Washwood Heath Road, was considered at the Birmingham Brewster Sessions, but refused.

Thurso Licensing Justices on February 9 renewed the wine-licence of Mr. Frank H. Stuttard, chemist and druggist, Moorgate, Bury, on the understanding that nothing but medicinal wines are to be sold. Applicant was given permission to sell all wines up to May 5, as he has a stock of wine.

Birmingham.

Whether or not to insure against aircraft dangers is the chief question here. The "Echo" says "Yes, certainly."

Dr. Walter Rosenhain, F.R.S., gave a lantern-lecture on "The Making of a Big Gun" on February 11 before the local section of the Society of Chemical Industry. There was a large attendance.

As a result of a whist-drive and afternoon tea on February 2, arranged by four ladies of the Chemists' Recreation Section—Mesdames Crichton, Buckingham, Ison, and Thompson—the sum of £37. 8s. 6d. has been handed to the Birmingham Wounded Soldiers Fund. The President (Mr. Corfe) congratulated the organisers and welcomed the twenty-eight wounded soldiers who had accepted invitations to be present.

Mr. Wilfred F. Southall, a director of Southall Bros. & Bayay, Ltd., has for some years past, to enable him to interest those who had not been fortunate, like himself, in visiting the Holy Land, made a speciality of gathering together such native materials as would illustrate the present and past industrial, pastoral, and domestic lives of the people of the East. With these Mr. Southall constructed an illustrated lecture under the title "Living Pictures, or Scene and Song in the Holy Land." This has proved so popular that the House Committee of "Southall's" asked Mr. Southall to deliver the lecture to the employees. This was done on February 9 at the Temperance Hall, Birmingham, when between 900 and 1,000 persons were present. Sir Thomas Barclay (the Chairman of the company) presided, and the lecture was greatly appreciated. Mr. Southall was assisted by some twenty-five friends in representative Easter costume who illustrated the lecture by means of tables and Oriental music. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and his friends concluded a very enjoyable evening.

Liverpool.

Mr. G. Inman, Dale Street, devotes a window to British-made shaving-brushes at 9d. and 1s. each.

Mr. Henry Peet, of the Adelphi Pharmacy, relates how a farm labourer, in a part of the country well known to him, extinguished, with a spade and damp earth, the fuse of a high-explosive bomb which he saw fall from a Zeppelin. A bomb which followed killed three persons. Mr. Peet thinks that such heroism should be recognised.

Mr. S. Hardy is to remove (not extend, as mentioned last week) the St. George's Pharmacy from 19 to 10 St. John's Lane (Pearl Buildings), so soon as the workmen can effect the alterations and transfer. He has been in the lane (which faces St. George's Hall and St. John's Gardens) for twenty-seven years. He specialises in theatrical requisites, his business being in the heart of the local theatre-land.

The Liverpool Chemists' Training Corps, which numbers about forty members, a large percentage of whom are not eligible for military service, has become affiliated with the Liverpool Volunteer Guard. The first joint drill was held on February 14, at the Seel Street Police Drill Room, which is near to the former headquarters at the Royal Institution. Dr. MaeDougall is continuing his lectures to the corps on advanced ambulance-work.

Mr. Thomas Fell Abraham was unanimously re-elected shareholders' auditor by the Liverpool Gas Co. on February 15. The Chairman (Mr. H. Wade Deacon) stated that the company were assisting the Government by extracting toluol from the gas. They had erected a plant for the purpose, and the extraction reduced the illuminating, and to some extent the calorific, power of the gas, so that extra enrichments have to be added. The company does not, therefore, gain financially by supplying the toluol.

The Liverpool Chemists' Association and the Birkenhead, Wirral, and Wallasey Pharmacists' Association are having a joint smoking-concert to be held at the Bear's Paw, Liverpool, on March 1. The Liverpool President (Mr. William P. Evans) will take the chair, supported by the Birkenhead President (Mr. F. C. Cooling). The names of the two Hon. Secretaries (Mr. D. H. Evans, of Liverpool, and Mr. J. C. Caine, of Birkenhead) appear on the tickets, of which over 100 had already been sold on February 14.

The President of the Liverpool Chemists' Association (Mr. W. P. Evans) met the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer at his office on February 14, when a highly encouraging informal report on the accession of members was received. From a glance at the nomination-papers it appeared that new members are being secured in fours. The arrangements were concluded for the visit this week of Sir Richard A. Robinson, who had accepted the President's invitation to stay with him as his guest while lecturing to the Association and re-visiting the scenes of his youth and training.

Sheffield.

J. Gilbert Jackson, Ltd., of Abbeydale Road, are making window-displays of "Pynozone" for nasal catarrh, and are supporting their window-displays by local advertisement.

The appointment of a clerk from the Town Hall to act as superintendent of the pricing bureau has stirred up the Sheffield chemists, who usually air their grievances in the local Press when things are not as they should be. Several letters on the subject have appeared in the "Telegraph."

The University Hospital Supply Department undertook to purchase in Sheffield their goods, which amount to 25s. per week, but some difficulty is being experienced in procuring the necessary quantity. Unless more effort is made by local chemists to meet the demands, the dressings will have to be purchased out of town.

Miscellaneous.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S SALARY.—The Epsom Guardians have decided to increase the salary of Dr. H. Pain, the medical officer, by 8/- per annum during the war (see *C. & D.*, February 12, p. 37).

COCAINE SALE.—At Folkestone on February 10, Horace Kingsley and Rose Edwards were each sentenced to six months' hard labour for supplying cocaine to Canadian soldiers (see *C. & D.*, February 12, p. 37).

POISON-LICENCES.—The licences granted to John Phillips & Son, 5 Commercial Street, and Dutfield & Frost, Exchange Road, Newport (Mon.), have been renewed.—Mr. H. J. Greenwood, Church Road, Bracknell (Berks), has applied for a poison-licence.

LIGHTING REGULATIONS.—At Sheffield on February 10, several persons were proceeded against for breaches of the

lighting regulations. Mr. John William Carr, drysalter, Bolsover Street, and his daughter, Rebecca Carr, who were among the defendants, were each ordered to pay the costs.

THE SALE OF POISONS.—The Folkestone cocaine prosecution has resulted in a correspondence in the daily Press regarding the sale of poisons, many suggestions being made for the imposition of further restriction. A writer in "The Times" states that small silver cases fitted with a chain for suspending from the neck are being sold by jewellers, filled with morphine-tablets for sending to officers and men at the Front.

THEFT CHARGE.—At Wrexham on February 9, a lad was charged with stealing money at the premises of Mr. C. G. Caldecott, chemist and druggist, of Regent Street, Wrexham. Mr. P. H. D. Savage, assistant to the prosecutor, stated that since December 22 *11. 2s. 3d.* had been missed from the till. On January 26 a watch was kept, and accused was caught on the premises, into which he had gained an entrance at the back. Accused, who had been prosecutor's errand-boy, was placed under probation for a year and ordered to pay 15s. costs.

POISONINGS.—Five deaths from poisoning are reported since our last issue. Two of the deaths were from carbolic acid, one being at Rathmullan, co. Donegal, and the result of misadventure; while the other was the suicide of a Cardiff girl. Oxalic acid was taken for the purpose of suicide by a Lambeth woman, and a Doncaster woman met with her death from salts of lemon. Dr. A. E. F. Hastings, a Donegal medical man, died at King's Lynn through taking a liniment composed of belladonna, aconite, chloroform, olive oil, and spirit, which he obtained at the pharmacy of Mr. W. H. Cockle. A veterinary surgeon named Young, who was in financial difficulties, died at Brighton from morphine-poisoning. He was in the habit of taking morphine for sleeplessness.

OPTICAL-INDUSTRY.—A joint meeting of the Spectacle-makers' Company and the London Chamber of Commerce was held on February 9 to consider matters relating to the optical-industry. The chair was taken by Lord Southwark, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, who was supported by Sir John F. L. Rolleston, Master of the Spectacle-makers' Company, and Sir William Hart-Dyke. A resolution was passed adopting the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence, pressing the desirability of a Government subsidy by tariff or otherwise for research on the "key" industry of the production of optical glass, and urging the necessity for more strenuous study of the subject. It was agreed that this resolution should be conveyed to his Majesty's Government.

"ARCANA FAIRFAXIANA."—A copy of this facsimile volume of apothecaries' lore and housewifery, published at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1890, with three other books sold for 21s. at the sale of the library of the late Mr. R. Drane, Cardiff, which took place at Sotheby's Rooms, London, on February 9 and 10. The sum of 29*7. 10s.* was realised for "The First and Seconde Partes of the Herbal, by William Turner, lately oversene, corrected, and enlarged with the thirde parte lately gathered. Here unto is joyned also a Booke of the Baeth in England, etc.," black letter with numerous fine woodcuts of plants and large and small ornamental woodcut initials, 1568, with "A most excellent and perfecte homish apothecarie or homely physick booke. Translated out of the Almaine speeche into English by Iohn Hollybush," 1561, also black letter. These were bound together.

SCARCITY OF GLASS BOTTLES.—Mr. W. H. Saunders (Ayrton & Saunders, Ltd., Liverpool), writing to "The Observer" regarding the proposal to exclude foreign-made glass, which he contends would have a serious effect on the supplies of medical glass, states:

Before the war we imported huge quantities of glass bottles and other glass goods used in the medical trade from France, Germany, and Austria. The two latter sources are, of course, entirely stopped; moreover, the quantity being imported from France is diminishing very considerably, and every month becoming smaller and smaller, owing to the glassworkers being withdrawn for military purposes. The English glass-making industries are also seriously handicapped by large numbers of their men having joined the Army; I do not know the exact percentage, but I do not think I should be wrong in putting the figures at 75 per cent. Our only other sources of supply at the moment are America, Scandinavian countries, and Japan—mainly America. To attempt to stop or lessen the importation of glass from these countries would, I am convinced, be not merely an inconvenience, but a public danger. Glass bottles are now becoming very scarce. Not only have they advanced in price from 100 per cent. to 150 per cent., but many kinds are altogether unobtainable, and so far no substitute has been introduced or even suggested for glass bottles.

Scottish News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspaper containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Dundee.

On February 12 the fire-brigade was called to Mr. J. R. Smith's Pharmacy, 56 Nethergate, Dundee. It appears that an electric-light bulb in the cellar burst and fell among the shelves, causing a fire. There was a good deal of smoke, but little damage.

Edinburgh.

Two traders were each fined 2*5d.* in the Sheriff Summary Court on February 11 for removing Insurance stamps from National Health Insurance cards and fixing the stamp on the cards of other employés.

It is expected that the Belgian glass-workers will have Edinburgh in a few weeks. During the last few months numbers of locally employed glass-blowers, etc., have secured situations across the Border.

Mr. J. Adamson, 18 St. Mary Street; Mr. A. Richardson, 61 Pleasance; Mr. D. M. Forsyth, 13 Bristo Street; Mr. W. Russell, 38 High Street; Mr. J. Locharan, Lawnmarket; and Mr. D. N. Wylie, 1 South College Street, have arranged that on and after April 3 their premises will be closed at 8.30 P.M. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

Elgin.

Bailie Alexander Robertson, Elgin, is one of the main movers in the scheme for establishing a baby clinic in the Science and Art School, Elgin. The scheme will be in operation.

The Elgin Corporation Gasworks are considering the advisability of laying down plant for the distillation of tar in order to supply the Ministry of Munitions with products necessary for high explosives.

Glasgow and the West.

A new closing arrangement has been concluded whereby chemists in the South Side of Glasgow have agreed to close at 8 P.M. weekdays and 10 P.M. on Saturdays.

Mr. Malcolm M. Irvine, Ph.C., Principal of the Glasgow School of Pharmacy, has been engaged by the Dress Committee of the Glasgow Corporation to conduct a series of experiments in connection with the peat from the Corporation's Labour Colony of Palacerigg. The purpose of the Committee is to endeavour to turn the large supplies of peat available—about 1,500 tons per annum—to commercial account as an agricultural fertiliser. The period during which Mr. Irvine has been working is too short to allow decisive results so far, but at the meeting of the Committee on February 8 he suggested a further series of experiments extending over a longer period of time, and, if possible, in collaboration with Professor Bottomley. He found the peat to be of an excellent quality for the purpose and expressed the belief that, although up till now research has only proved the process suitable for horticultural purposes under glass, where the temperature can be controlled, there is a strong probability that further experiments would prove bacterised peat to be a valuable manure in agricultural work. He was authorised by the Committee to continue his experiments and report.

The shop-windows in the New City Road district of Glasgow are a credit to the dressers, writes a correspondent. Mr. Russell, St. George's Cross, has an artistic arrangement of "real boracic soap," with a large bowl of Brompton soap in the centre. The shelves carry malt extract, cod-liver oil, and "Primrose" olive oil. Mr. Thos. Hyslop, New Road, makes a feature of "Herbtonet" soap, which is daintily got up. P. D. & Co.'s toilet-preparations is a good place, while digestive syrup, Sloane's ointment, emulsion, and lung-tonic are also shown. Mr. J. A. New City Road, devotes much of his space to optical One window carries a fine show of Vitaflo, bismuth & magnesia, cod-liver oil, and chemical food. Cockburn & Co., Ltd., have a bovril show and windows devoted to their own specialities—"Little Victor" inhaler and b. Simpson & Co. (Mr. Anthony McMillan) have a strong display of toilet-soaps, toilet-paraffin, and bay-rum. The pharmacy has a particularly bright and clean appearance. Next in order in New City Road comes the Queen's Pharmacy, noteworthy for its being a woman's pharmacy, it is conducted by Miss Annie McNicol. Here are displayed all necessaries for the toilet, and especially the soldiers' toilet. The Queen's Cross branch of Simpson & Co. devotes a large window to Yardley's soaps and to brush

Irish News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Brevities.

D. J. J. O'Sullivan, proprietor of O'Sullivan's Medical Hall The Mall, Waterford, has been elected Mayor of that city. Dr. O'Sullivan passed the Pharmaceutical Licenceman examination in 1886, and is now examiner at the Apothecaries' Hall in hygiene and forensic medicine. He will be instated Mayor on February 28.

The Dublin County Committee of Agriculture this week refused an application from Mr. W. Hayes (of Hayes, Congham & Robinson, Ltd.), Edmondstown Park, Rathfarnham, that he should be declared a farmer for the purpose of the Committee's live-stock scheme, a privilege which it was explained, had been denied him by Major Guiness, owner of a premium bull. Mr. Hayes pointed out that, by his private means, without the farm, would be quite inadequate to enable himself and his family to live in moderate comfort.

Dr. Coghlan wrote to the last meeting of the Waterford Board of Guardians stating that medicines had been over a month on order from the contractors. In the meantime the poor people have been obliged to do with such make-shift prescriptions as the remnants of a three-months' supply spread over five months will allow. He asks to be permitted to order essential drugs locally. The Clerk said there was certainly some foundation for the complaint, and it was ordered that a copy of Dr. Coghlan's letter be forwarded to Bleau & Boyd, the contractors.

On February 9 the employees of William Dobbin & Co., Ltd., chemists, North Street, Belfast, met at the residence of the managing director, Mr. William C. Dobbin, The Grange, Annadale Avenue, to make a presentation to Mr. Leonard T. Dobbin on the occasion of his having received a commission in the Royal Garrison Artillery. Mr. M. B. Widdes, manager, on behalf of the employees, spoke of the regard in which Mr. Leonard T. Dobbin is held by the staff. The presentation consists of a gold sovereign-purse and a silver cigarette-case. The company was afterwards entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Dobbin.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

W. CHEMISTRY.—M. Jayillier, in peace-time head of one of the students' laboratories at the Paris School of Pharmacy and at present serving as a second-class assistant-pharmacist-major in the French Army, has been cited in the Order of the Day as having "very actively contributed to the identification of the toxic gases used by the enemy, and to the adoption of suitable means to minimise their effects."

After the War.—At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Le Chatelier gave a *résumé* of the principal papers presented to the Chemical Section at the Manchester meeting of the British Association last July. He alluded to the efforts made in Great Britain to prepare to combat German competition in chemicals after the war, and added, "It is more imperative than ever that France should wake up, if we are not to be beaten in this great commercial struggle. We must change our methods," he added "or we shall once more be invaded by foreign industry."

German Atrocities.—The last report which the Committee appointed to investigate German violations of the laws of civilised warfare addressed to the French Prime Minister gives few additional details of the massacre of August 23, 1914, at Comery (Belgium). It will be remembered that M. Henri Grimbart, son of the well-known Professor at the Paris School of Pharmacy, was one of the victims of the onslaught in a French ambulance. The Germans were, it is stated, commanded simply by a non-commissioned officer. Everyone found in the building was shot inside or burnt alive. The place was set on fire, except a few who ran out into the street. These were caught, lined up against the wall of a neighbouring cemetery, and shot. When the corpse at the foot of the wall were examined next morning, the boy of M. Grimbart was identified. Born at Paris on November 28, 1889, Henri Grimbart was a student at the Faculty of Medicine, but when the war broke out was doing his military service in an artillery regiment at Chartres. He was mobilised as hospital orderly, but had been promoted to be assistant-surgeon.

Personalities.

Authenticated notes are inserted without charge if not in the nature of advertisement, and subject to Editorial approval.

MR. E. WIDGERY, Ph.C., West Street, has been elected a director of the Weston-super-Mare Trade Protection Society.

MR. G. A. BARNES, chemist and druggist, was on February 8 unanimously elected President of the Newton Abbot Mercantile Association.

MR. JOSEPH FRANK FUERST, senior partner of Fuerst Bros., chemical merchants, has assumed by deed poll the name of Joseph Frank Forster. The style of the firm remains as hitherto.

AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Linlithgowshire Savings Investment and Building Society, Mr. William W. Spence, chemist and druggist, "Chloroform Pharmacy," Linlithgow, was unanimously elected a director.

MR. H. S. WELLCOME on February 14 obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of her adultery with Mr. W. S. Maughan. Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs, and the custody of the child of the marriage.

MR. GEORGE W. GIBSON, chemist and druggist, has been appointed to do the radiographic work at the St. Pancras South Infirmary, London. Mr. Gibson is to receive (subject to the approval of the Local Government Board) an addition to his salary of 25*l.* per annum for this.

AS A RECORD of Dr. A. Tschirch's semi-jubilee as Professor of Pharmacognosy and Director of the Pharmaceutical Institute, Berne University (see *C. & D.*, April 10, 1915, p. 44), his friends and pupils have published "Vorträge und Reden," a memorial volume of 675 pages. The book contains a selection of Dr. Tschirch's lectures and papers.

THE FOLLOWING APPOINTMENTS have been made to Local Tribunals under the Military Service Act: St. Pancras, London, Mr. T. H. W. Idris, J.P.; Bury St. Edmunds, Alderman Owen A. Clark (Mayor), chemist and druggist; Lancaster, Councillor W. Briggs (Mayor), chemist and druggist; Morecambe, Councillor John Birkett (Mayor), Ph.C.; New Romney, Mr. C. Gerring, chemist and druggist.

THE COMMITTEE of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has appointed the Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S., to be a member of its Advisory Council, in place of Professor Bertram Hopkinson, F.R.S., who has resigned through pressure of special work connected with the war. The Committee has also appointed Professor Jocelyn Field Thorpe, F.R.S., to fill the vacancy on the Advisory Council caused by the death of Professor Raphael Meldola, F.R.S. Professor Thorpe holds the chair of Organic Chemistry at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and is the author of a book on synthetic dyestuffs. It will be remembered that he was instrumental in evolving the process of manufacture of eucaine when the supplies of that drug were cut off owing to the war.

MR. DAVID WARWICK, who was last week appointed Examiner in pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, was born at Thornleigh, Templepatrick, co. Antrim, thirty years ago. He was apprenticed to Mr. James Tate, Ph.C., 9 Royal Avenue, Belfast, the present President of the Pharmaceutical Society. On completion of his apprenticeship Mr. Warwick went to Mr. William Kennedy, Ph.C., Holywood, co. Down, as an assistant for a year, and afterwards to Mr. W. F. Wells, Ph.C., The Pharmacy, 20 Upper Baggot Street, Dublin, where he has been ever since. Mr. Warwick passed the Pharmaceutical Assistants' examination in 1905 and the Licence examination in 1908. For six years he was senior assistant to Mr. Wells, and was made a partner in the business on January 1 of this year.



MR. D. WARWICK, PH.C.

CHILBLAINS.—A modern treatment consists in painting the inflamed part with tincture of iodine, and, when dry, swabbing with ichthylol. The ichthylol is then covered with cotton-wool, and a glove or sock worn to keep the dressing in place. It is left untouched for three to five days.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Council-meeting.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on February 8, the President, Mr. James Tate, in the chair. Other members present were Dr. C. J. B. Dunlop, Dr. J. A. Walsh, Dr. M. R. Whittle, J.P., Messrs. James Michie (Vice-President), G. D. Beggs (Hon. Treasurer), W. F. Wells, Thomas Batt, Richard Blair, J. H. Bowden, J. E. Connor, J.P., D. M. Watson, John Smith, P. N. White, J.P., Wm. J. Hardy, Thos. N. Moffitt, A. Owen Wells, and Wm. Doig.

SALE OF ETHER.

The REGISTRAR (Mr. A. T. Ferrall) submitted a letter from the Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, stating that in the case of Patrick Brennan, of Ballynagilly, co. Tyrone, who was fined 5*l.* for selling sulphuric ether and a further sum of 5*l.* for not labelling it, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant had decided that the law must take its course.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION.

Mr. E. G. Longmoor, Miss E. MacGinley, Messrs. M. I. Larkin, R. H. Longmoor, J. McConnell, and J. M. Thompson, who submitted certificates from other bodies, were admitted to Preliminary registration.

SALE OF CARBOLIC PREPARATIONS.

The REGISTRAR read the following letter from the Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle :

SIR.—With reference to your letter of September 15 last on the subject of the sale of carbolic preparations for agricultural and horticultural purposes, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit copy of a letter from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland with regard to the matter, and to inform you that his Excellency is advised that there is no power to alter the Order in Council of June 17, 1897, approving the resolution of the Royal College of Physicians, adding, among other substances, phenol, commonly called carbolic acid, to Part II. of Schedule A of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, but that the object desired by Messrs. Cooper & Nephews may be attained by making an Order in Council under Section 2 (1) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, adding to the poisonous substances mentioned therein any liquid preparation of carbolic acid and its homologues, provided that such poisonous substances shall be contained in a closed vessel distinctly labelled with the word "Poisonous," the name and address of the seller, and a notice of the special purposes for which the preparations are intended. Before giving directions for the issue of such an Order in Council his Excellency would be glad to receive and consider any criticisms or suggestions which the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland may desire to offer in the matter.

Mr. BLAIR said he did not think there was a town in Ireland, even the smallest, in which there was not a pharmaceutical chemist or druggist. The sale of these matters should be left in their hands, and there was no occasion whatever to go outside them.

Mr. A. OWEN WELLS thought they should oppose tooth and nail any attempt to authorise the sale of these matters by others than chemists or druggists.

Mr. WATSON said that pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists had functions to discharge which were useful to the community, and if their privileges were taken away it would tend to reduce their numbers.

Mr. W. F. WELLS proposed that the matter should be referred to the Law Committee, with power to take proper legal advice before replying to the Under-Secretary's letter.

Mr. BOWDEN seconded the motion, which was adopted.

REGISTRATION AS ASSISTANT.

Mr. MICHIE (Vice-President) proposed, in accordance with notice of motion :

That any candidate presenting himself for the Pharmaceutical Licence examination who may fail to pass the examination, but nevertheless shall obtain passing marks in *materia medica* (oral portion), and the pharmacy division thereof, shall be entitled to be registered as assistant to pharmaceutical chemist on payment of a fee of ten shillings and sixpence.

He said the Council had had under their consideration the providing of means by which a greater number of young men might be induced to come forward for the position of assistants to pharmaceutical chemists, a considerable amount of difficulty having been experienced in obtaining qualified assistants. The matter had been before the Council at their last meeting, and had been referred to the Law Committee, who had come to the conclusion that the motion on the paper would meet the situation. The fee that they recommended was rather small, but they had to make some little concession with a view to inducing young men to come forward. The small fee involved no loss to the Society, because no examiner's fee had to be paid.

Mr. WATSON seconded the motion.

Dr. WALSH expressed approval of the motion, but thought the fee should be one guinea.

Mr. WATSON said the Committee had considered that the fixing of the fee at 10*s.* 6*d.* would tend to get them more qualified assistants.

Mr. W. F. WELLS agreed with Dr. Walsh that the fee should be one guinea, and proposed an amendment to the motion to that effect.

Mr. BEGGS seconded the amendment, which on a division, was defeated by a majority.

The motion proposed by Mr. Michie was passed.

ELECTION OF EXAMINER.

On the motion of Mr. CONNOR, seconded by Dr. WHITTLE, Mr. David Warwick, M.P.S.I., 20 Upper Baggot Street, co. Dublin, was appointed an Examiner for the practical pharmacy division of the Pharmaceutical Licence examination. The following were also candidates:

Mr. W. Corrigan, M.P.S.I., Celbridge, co. Kildare; Mr. Victor E. Hanna, M.P.S.I., 70 Lower Mount Street, Dublin; and Mr. Walter J. Healy, M.P.S.I., L.A.H.D., Dunrasy House, Grand Canal Street, Dublin.

EXAMINERS' AND COMMITTEES' REPORTS.

The REGISTRAR submitted reports from the Examiners on the Pharmaceutical Licence and Assistant examinations, from which it appeared that seventeen candidates had presented themselves for the Licence examination, of whom ten had passed, six of them with honours, and that four candidates had presented themselves for the Assistant examination, of whom two had passed.

The REGISTRAR stated that Mr. Guiler, who used to be Examiner for the practical pharmacy division of the Licence examination on the expiration of his full term, asked him to convey to the Council his sincere thanks for the kindness, consideration, and support he had always received from them during his term as Examiner.

The reports from the Examiners were adopted, were also reports from the Law Committee, the House Committee, and the School Committee.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

The REGISTRAR stated that communications had been received from the following, notifying changes of their address :

Mr. Robert Bates, Ph.C., to the Clonliffe Pharmacy, 50A Drumcondra Road, Dublin; Mr. Gerald M. Wood, Ph.C., to 24 Herbert Place, Dublin; and Mr. T. E. Preston, Ph.C., to Annaghannery, Killyleagh, co. Down.

ELECTION AS MEMBERS.

On the motion of Mr. SMITH, seconded by Mr. CONNOR, the following were elected as members :

Mr. William Boulton Conyngham, Ph.C., 9 Grange Road, Monkstown, co. Dublin; and Mr. Samuel M. O'Grady, Ph.C., 79 Hill Street, Newry.

Mr. James Joseph Cosgrove, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Newbridge, co. Kildare, was nominated for member.

SEALING OF PHARMACEUTICAL LICENCES.

On the motion of Mr. CONNOR, seconded by Mr. BEGGS, the pharmaceutical licences of the following were sealed :

J. Corcoran, P. J. Fox, T. Gleeson, J. Healy, M. J. Mullan, Johanna A. Murphy, P. O'Neill, J. A. Pott, P. J. Rice, and J. K. Yorke.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Cattle-food Involces.—In the King's Bench Division, Dublin, last week, judgment was given in a case stated by the magistrates at the Derry Petty Sessions. The Department of Agriculture, Ireland, had brought a summons under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act, 1906, charging Wm N. McGuinness, who trades as J. & R. Roulston, in Foy Street, Derry, with having sold and delivered to John W. Johnston, of Fivemiletown, 10 cwt. of cattle-food contrary to the Statute, by causing or permitting the same to be false in certain material particulars, to the prejudice of the purchaser, inasmuch as the cattle-food was described as linseed-cake meal containing 9 per cent. of oil and 7.48 per cent. of albuminoids, whereas in reality it consisted of a mixture of linseed-cake meal and contained 32.25 per cent. of albuminoids, and not less than 10 per cent. of a substance foreign to linseed-cake meal. The Magistrates at Petty Sessions by a majority decided that the Department of Agriculture could not legally act as complainants in the prosecution of the defendant, and they dismissed the summons, stating a case for the opinion of the High Court. The King's Bench Divisional Court now decided that the Department of Agriculture could act as complainants, and the case was sent back to the Magistrates to be adjudicated upon by them.

Velvix and Vevax.—An application by Mr. R. J. Reut to register as a trade-mark in Class 48 a label containing the word "Vevax" was opposed by Messrs. Sangs, also trading as the Velvix Toilet Co., the owners of the trade-mark "Velvix," 272,605, on the ground that "Vevax" has a close resemblance in appearance and sound to their said registered trade-mark, and is calculated to deceive. The hearing took place on November 10, 1915, and judgment has since been given by Mr. Ralph Griffin, Registrar of Designs and Trade-marks. He said this was a question which arose on the comparison of the two words, upon which the authority is a case before Lord Parker known as the "Pianola" case (R.P.C. 23, 774). A passage in the learned Judge's decision is as follows:

"You must take the two words. You must judge of them, their look and by their sound. You must consider the nature which they are to be applied. You must consider the kind of customer who would be likely to buy those goods. In fact, you must consider all the surrounding circumstances and you must further consider what is likely to happen if each of those trade-marks is used in a normal way as a trade-mark for the goods of the respective owners of the marks. If, considering all those circumstances, you come to the conclusion that there will be a confusion—that is to say, not necessarily that one man will be injured and the other will gain illicit benefit—but that there will be a confusion in the mind of the public which will lead to confusion in the goods—then you may refuse the registration; or, rather, you must refuse the registration in that case."

Continuing, the Registrar said: "In the present case the goods or which the applicant wants registration are goods included in Class 48—namely, perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap). Some of these articles are tolerably expensive; some are tolerably cheap. They are usually sold in chemists' and perfumers' shops, but are not, as a rule, stocked by ordinary oil and colour men. Therefore, the persons who buy them are of ordinary intelligence. They are no goods which one would send a child to buy with a penny in his hand. These are the surrounding circumstances of the case, and in view of these surrounding circumstances one has to examine the two words 'Vevax' and 'Velvix'. It is true the applicant's mark consists of more, but I do not think that is very material, because if goods are sold under the applicant's mark they would be known as 'Vevax' goods, and it is not doubtful that the goods of the opponents would be known as the 'Velvix' goods. There are similarities between the two words, but, having regard to the class of persons to whom the goods are going to be sold, I do not myself think there is any chance of confusion. The word 'Velvix' immediately suggests to the mind 'velvet,' and the word 'Vevax' does not, and I myself think that is a crucial distinction." He did not, therefore, think there was any reason why he should refuse to register the mark applied for. The Registrar added that he was rather confirmed in his view when he took from the circumstance that when the opponents came to register the word "Velvix" there was no word "Vevax" on the register, and their atten-

tion was called to it, but their view then was that the words were sufficiently distinct.

The Sale of Lamels.—A short report of the case brought by the Pharmaceutical Society against Savory & Moore, Ltd., on February 10 was given in the Coloured Supplement last week. It was in reference to the sale of morphine and cocaine lamels, in which the formalities of the Pharmacy Acts had not been carried out. Defendants pleaded guilty. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., for the prosecution, said that Savory & Moore, Ltd., issued an advertisement in "The Times," which read:

Useful present for friends at the Front. The most useful gift for friends on active service is the small pocket medicine-case provided by Savory & Moore, containing medicines in the form of thin gelatin sheets or lamels. Each sheet is divided into small squares representing doses, etc.

It was fair to say that the advertisement did not invite people, in terms, to apply for these articles by post, nor was any particular medicament or drug mentioned. People were invited to send for particulars of these lamels, and there was an indication that they represented various kinds of drugs. On December 22 a representative of the Society, Mr. Branch, wrote for particulars. In reply to his letter he received a card having on it a list of the lamels, and from that card Mr. Branch selected a dozen packets, among which were morphine and cocaine lamels. Mr. Branch was unknown to the defendants. He wrote for his lamels, enclosing the money—a guinea—and in return received a little pocket-case containing them. One of the two with which the Court was concerned was labelled "Morphine hydrochloride. Poison," and there were directions for use. There was a caution that the dose was not to exceed two small squares. No complaint was made with regard to the labelling. But the Act stated that in regard to poisons mentioned in the first part of the Schedule, in addition to the precautions with regard to labelling, the vendor must not sell to a person unknown to him, unless that person was introduced by somebody who was. Further, an entry was required to be made in a book to be kept for the purpose, with particulars of the name and address of the person purchasing, the name of the poison, the quantity sold, and the purpose for which the purchaser stated he required it. To that entry the signature of the purchaser was to be affixed. In this case the sale was made to a person unknown to the seller, nor had he attached his signature to any entry in any poison-book. In regard to the morphine lamels, each square contained $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. of morphine, so that in the whole sheet there was 4 gr. of morphine. Any preparation containing 1 per cent. or more of morphine comes within Part I. of the Schedule. Cocaine also is a poison within Part I. of the Schedule. It is important that the requirements of the Act should be faithfully adhered to, especially as in this case the suggestion is made that these articles are useful for friends at the Front. The lamels might be taken accidentally or administered without sufficient knowledge of the action of the drugs. It was possible also that the morphine and cocaine habits might be acquired in this way. If soldiers are to have morphine or cocaine at the Front, they ought to have it under the strict supervision of someone who knows what he is doing. Mr. Kirby, for defendants, pleaded guilty, and added that there is a point open to contention that has never been contested—that is, whether a sale through the post in this way, assuming the person who ordered the goods to be known to the retailer, is not in fact a compliance with the Act. Savory & Moore are a very old-established firm, and their desire to comply with the Pharmacy Act and every other Act which affected their business is shown by the fact that for 120 years during which they had been in existence there has never been any complaint against them until now. It was due to the carelessness of an assistant, and in direct contradiction of the principal's instructions, that the sale was made. In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Kirby stated that the assistant ought to have refused the order through the post, because the buyer is unknown. But, assuming the buyer is known, the order should still have been refused, because even if it is lawful to sell a poison of this description through the post his clients did not adopt the practice, but objected to it. He did not think there is a possibility of getting the lamels mixed with food, as they are sent out in a waterproof case. These lamels have been sold for seventy years, and are supplied to the British Government and almost every other Government. In every war there is a large demand for them. The officers of the R.A.M.C. supply them to other officers for the express purpose of being used. Mr. Glyn-Jones said he hoped that if a person asked for lamels, and said he was going to send them to the Front, they would not be supplied. The Magistrate said he thought it was a very proper case to bring before the Court. He imposed a penalty of 1*l.*, and three guineas costs.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

MALTED MILK.

The case of Horlick's Malted Milk Co. v. Summerskill came before the Court of Appeal, composed of the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Phillimore and Warrington, on February 14, upon the appeal of the plaintiffs from the judgment of Mr. Justice Joyce in the Chancery Division, the defendant being Dr. William Summerskill, proprietor of Hedley's malted milk, New York, and Manor Park, Lee, Kent. Mr. A. J. Walter, K.C., Mr. Sebastian, and Mr. Whitehead appeared in support of the appeal; and Mr. Kerly, K.C., and Mr. Gover for the respondent.

Mr. Walter said the appeal was from a judgment of Mr. Justice Joyce delivered on October 27 (see *C. & D.*, October 30, 1915, p. 41), whereby he dismissed the action brought by the plaintiffs in a passing-off action.

The Master of the Rolls: Does it turn on the validity of the patent?

Mr. Walter: No; it is not a trade-mark, but it is a passing-off case.

Continuing, the learned counsel said in the year 1890 a preparation was placed on the market by the appellants or their predecessors in title, called "Malted milk." That was the earliest date in this country, but it had been on sale in the United States before that date. From 1890 up to the present year the sale of the preparation had gone on increasing largely, until in 1914 the sale amounted to 1,500,000 lb. per annum. In 1910 the preparation, which had been previously manufactured in the United States, began to be manufactured in this country at a large factory which the plaintiffs had at Slough, where the preparation was manufactured not only for the supply in this country, but also for the Colonies, India, and other places. Until the acts of the defendant now complained of, with the exception of two persons, who were proceeded against, and who submitted to judgment after the issue of the writs, no person in this country had put on the market any commodity under the name of "Malted milk." "Malted milk" had always been the same article, manufactured of the same materials, made by the same process, and of the same taste. It was manufactured by a secret process which had not been published anywhere. There was evidence that it was not made under any patent. "Malting" was a term applied to the action of malt upon starch material, but it was impossible to malt milk. The preparation was a dry powder, and some of the materials for the preparation were dried milk, and a preparation of malt was used. Plaintiffs' preparation was prepared for consumption by the addition of water. What the defendant had done was to put a preparation on the market which was admittedly totally different in taste, colour, and materials to the plaintiffs', and the defendant claimed the right to call his preparation "Malted milk," "Hedley's malted milk." Defendant traded under the name of Hedley. Plaintiffs had always used in connection with their preparation the word "Horlick's." As frequently happened, the manufacturer proposes and the public disposes. There was evidence uncontradicted, that the plaintiffs' goods were only asked for, or generally asked for, under the name of "Malted milk" or "Horlick's malted milk," and no contradictory evidence was called on behalf of the defendant that the name under which large numbers of persons throughout the United Kingdom asked for Horlick's malted milk was as "Malted milk." The question for their Lordships' decision was whether the defendant had the right, which he claimed, to apply the term "Malted milk" to a different preparation from that of the plaintiffs.

Lord Justice Warrington: Is the defendant's preparation intended to be used in the same way as the plaintiffs'?

Mr. Walter: It is intended to be used in the same way.

The Master of the Rolls: There is no question of "getting up"?

Mr. Walter: On, no. It is a mere question of name.

Continuing, the learned counsel contended that this case came within the decision in the Yorkshire Relish case. He pointed out that the first defence pleaded was that as the name "Hedley's" was used in connection with defendant's preparation, that was sufficient to distinguish his goods from the plaintiffs'. Defendant also said that in America the plaintiffs' preparation was originally described as a patented article, and that by virtue of proceedings there taken against two persons named Borden and Thompson the name "Malted milk" had become *publici juris*. Mr. Walter pointed out that there was no fraud imputed against the defendant in using the name "Hedley" as his trade-name. "Hedley" was the maiden name of his mother. Counsel also incidentally mentioned, in the course of reading the

evidence, that there was no starchy matter in the plaintiffs' preparation.

On February 15, Mr. Walter, continuing his address on behalf of the appellants, cited cases for the purpose of showing that a descriptive name by long use could be held to belong to a particular person. The Courts always meant to support fair trading if they could with this purpose, that they must not give certain persons monopolies which would prevent others from properly describing their goods. But if the Court thought that in fact in the trade names meant certain goods to the trade and the public, the Court would always lean towards supporting that position. His clients would not object to the respondent using the words "Malt-milk" or "Malt and milk" if he liked to do so, but they did think that the respondent ought not to be allowed to use the words "Malted milk." He (counsel) paused to wonder why the respondent with the amount of trade that he had should seek to obtain the right to use the words "Malted milk." The fact the matter was that the respondent knew that the words "Malted milk" had a trade value at the time he adopted them. The real principle laid down in the trade mark cases was that you could not register such words as "starch," "Perfection," or anything of that kind. But in the perfection soap case the Court pointed out that even those words were not prohibited if the evidence was strong enough. The principle of the Court clearly should be if they found as a fact that a particular plaintiff had used on for many years a particular trade under a particular name, and that name had come in the minds of the public to denote the goods of that particular person, the Court would lean against such a position as would go to others the business built up by that plaintiff. If there was to be another "Malted milk" on the market, could a one-doubt that the respondent would reap the benefit of the trade which the plaintiffs had built up? There was uncontradicted evidence that as far as the United Kingdom was concerned "Malted milk" meant the goods of the plaintiffs, and nobody else. The evidence was that when persons went into a shop and asked for "Malted milk" they expected to receive, and always did receive the plaintiffs' particular manufacture.

Mr. Kerly did not agree that there was uncontradicted evidence of that.

Mr. Sebastian followed on the same side, contending that the appellants were entitled to the relief they claimed.

Mr. Kerly, on behalf of the respondent, supported the judgment of Mr. Justice Joyce, and contended that the learned Judge was right in holding that the name "Malted milk" had never lost its original descriptive character, and that it had never become distinctive of the appellants' goods or become their property. He (counsel) submitted that Mr. Justice Joyce was perfectly right, apart from anything else, in holding that the appellants failed upon the evidence of what had happened in the United States and that an article which had been produced in the United States or any other country, and imported to this country, might be sold in this country under the description published in the foreign country. His learned friend Mr. Walter had endeavoured to get a special meaning or the words "Malted milk" in the trade, but that could not do if doctors had another meaning. Mr. Kerly read the medical evidence given in the court below or the purpose of showing that in the profession "Malted milk" would convey the idea that the preparation was milk mixed with malt. Respondent had in his evidence stated that "Malted milk" had been prescribed or ordered by medical men ever since he could remember, and that "Malted milk" was prepared by medical men in hospitals. In the face of the evidence he (counsel) admitted that his learned friends appearing for the appellants had an impossible task in order to prove that they had succeeded. There was no evidence that anybody had been deceived by getting the respondent's preparation in place of the appellants'. The attempt which had been made to prove that the appellants' preparation was prepared or manufactured under a secret process had failed to submit that the appellants had failed to prove the name under which the respondent sold his preparation was not sufficiently distinguish his preparation from that of the appellants.

At the conclusion of the arguments the Master of the Rolls, after stating the facts, said that after the litigation which the appellants had in the United States it was according to the law of that country open to anybody to sell malted milk there. No doubt the appellants had established a very large trade in this country, and recently they had a monopoly in this country—not by law for malted milk, but they were then the only trade in that particular product. The respondent, a doctor,

then introduced another preparation of malted milk, and the question was whether the appellants, who had sold their commodity under the title of "Horlick's Malted Milk" in this country for many years, had the right to stop any persons selling under the name of "Malted milk" by putting his own name in front of those words in the same way as the appellants did. He (the Master of the Rolls) was quite unable to follow the argument on behalf of the appellants. "Malted" was a mere adjective, and if it was a descriptive word then the appellants were out of court. He thought the present case was quite distinguishable from the decision in the Yorkshire Relish case, and that Mr. Justice Joyce was right in the decision he gave.

The Lords Justices delivered judgment to the same effect, and the appeal was accordingly dismissed, with costs.

New Companies and Company News.

P means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

BLACKWELL, HAYES & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 10,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares (3,000 6-per-cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To take over, as from December 31, 1915, the business of J. Blackwell, J. Hayes & N. G. Blackwell, all of Moor Street, Birmingham, manufacturing and wholesale chemists and druggists, etc. R.O., 54 Moor Street, Birmingham.

GREHAM DYE SYNDICATE (P.C.).—Capital 10,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares (2,500 preference). Objects: To carry on the business of drysalters, dealers in and manufacturers of dyes and mordants, and all kinds of materials used in the dyeing-industry or in the preparation of chemical and other substances and compounds, etc. R.O., 20 Lawrence Lane, London, E.C.

N. C. CLARKE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares (300 5-per-cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in artificial limbs, eyes, noses, and ears, anatomical, surgical, dental, optical, electrical, electro-chemical, scientific, hospital, rising and ambulance appliances, etc. Solicitors: Shakespear & Vernon, 33 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

ANGLO-FRENCH DRUG CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business carried on by G. Bresillon, of Gamage Building, Holborn, London, E.C., carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in drugs, medicines, medical and surgical appliances, estufts, colours, bleaches, oil, and other chemical products, etc. R.O., Gamage Building, Holborn, London, E.C.

BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,250*l.* in 500 1-per-cent. cumulative preference shares of 1*l.* each and 5,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To carry on business as agents and contractors for obtaining and supplying information to the ailing, convalescent, and debilitated persons from Continental and other countries or desiring special treatment, rest, or change in Great Britain. Solicitors: Jenkins, Baker, Reynolds & Co., 38 Old Jewry, London, E.C.

TEXTILES, H. SMITH & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 4,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of size and manufacturers and dealers, drysalters, chemists, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in industrial, and other preparations and articles, nical, electrical, chemical, and scientific apparatus, textile spinners, doublers, manufacturers and makers of bleaching and dyeing materials, etc. 20, 77 King Street, Manchester.

T. & H. SMITH, LTD.—The report for the year to September 30, 1915, states that the balance at credit of profit-and-loss account at that date, after payment of interim dividends on the preference and ordinary shares, making provision for known and contingent liabilities, and including the balance of 2,148*l.* brought forward from last year, is 3,452*l.* which the directors recommend should be applied as follows: In paying the dividend on the preference shares of the half-year to September 30, 1915, 1,597*l.*; a dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, free of tax, setting aside—under the authority of article 37 of the company's articles of association—to be allocated as a reserve fund (making the sum at credit of this fund, 500*l.*); leaving a balance of 1,765*l.* to be carried forward. The stocks have been valued on a conservative

basis, and ample provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts. Provision has also been made for new and increased taxation. In accordance with the articles of association Mr. Wright, director, retires; the auditors also retire. Both are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election. The annual meeting will be held on February 22 at the Edinburgh offices, Wheatfield Road.

The Poison Schedule.

(From the "London Gazette," February 11.)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 9th day of February, 1916.

By the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT: Lord President, Earl of Desart, and Mr. Arthur Acland.

Whereas by Section 2 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, it is enacted that the several articles named or described in Schedule (A) to that Act shall be deemed poisons within the meaning of that Act, and that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain may, from time to time, by Resolution, declare that any article in such Resolution named ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of that Act, and that thereupon the said Society shall submit the same for the approval of the Privy Council; and that if such approval shall be given, then such Resolution and approval shall be advertised in the "London Gazette"; and, on the expiration of one month from such advertisement, the article named in such Resolution shall be deemed to be a poison within the meaning of that Act:

And whereas by Section 1 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, it is enacted that Schedule (A) to the Pharmacy Act, 1868, be repealed, and the Schedule to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, substituted therefor, and that the said last-named Schedule may be amended by adding thereto, or removing therefrom, any article, or transferring any article from one part of the said Schedule to the other, in the manner provided by Section 2 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, for adding to the list of articles deemed to be poisons within the meaning of that Act:

And whereas the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain did, on the 2nd day of February, 1916, pass the following Resolution:

"That by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain by the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, the said Council does hereby resolve and declare—

"That the article in Part 1 of the Schedule to the last-named Act 'Opium and all preparations or admixtures containing 1 or more per cent. of Morphine' ought to be removed therefrom, and that the article 'Opium and all preparations or admixtures containing 0.75 per cent. of Morphine' ought to be added thereto":

And whereas the said Society have submitted their Resolution for the approval of the Privy Council, and the Lords of the Privy Council are of opinion that the said Resolution should be approved:

Now, therefore, their Lordships are hereby pleased to signify their approval of the said Resolution.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

Wills.

MR. FRANCIS JOSEPH STONE, 1 Chertsey Road, Redland, Bristol, chemical-manufacturer, who died on December 16, left estate valued at 4,952*l.* 10s. 1d. gross, with net personality 4,393*l.* 5s. 11d.

MR. ROBERT JAMES WELLS, Barton-on-Humber, who for many years carried on business as a manufacturing chemist, has left estate valued at 12,438*l.* 0s. 7d., with net personality of 3,964*l.* 12s. 9d.

MR. WALTER HENWOOD BROOMFIELD, chemist and druggist, The New Forest Pharmacy, Lyndhurst, who died on December 11, left estate valued at 2,848*l.* 3s. 4d. gross, with net personality 2,342*l.* 17s. 9d.

MR. GOODWIN HENRY CARLETON, Ph.C., Dunluce Street, Larne, co. Antrim, who died on September 3, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 2,114*l.* 8s., of which 355*l.* is in England. Probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Maud Carleton, to whom he left the whole of his estate absolutely.

Births.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

CANE.—At "Llanarth," Frederica Road, Bournemouth, on February 8, the wife of William Edward Cane, chemist and druggist, of a son.

COWIE.—At 43 Wallfield Crescent, Aberdeen, on February 13, the wife of Mr. A. M. Cowie, chemist and druggist, of a son.

EWELL.—At Dover, on February 13, the wife of Ernest Ewell, M.P.S. (Alex. Bottle & Co.), of a son.

TAINSH.—At 74 Bonaly Road, Edinburgh, on February 14, the wife of J. H. Tainsh, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriages.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

CLARK—REEVES.—At Yardley Wood Church, on February 7, J. W. Clark, R.A.M.C. (late assistant with Boots, Ltd., 129 High Street, King's Heath, Birmingham), to Lilley, twin daughter of Mr. John Reeves, Ivy House Farm, Millpool Hill, King's Heath.

DAVIES—O'CONNOR.—At Knockaville Parish Church, on February 8, by the Rev. Father Ryan, Henry Ford (Harry) Davies, pharmacist, Broadway, Cardiff, to Kathleen, sixth daughter of Mr. John O'Connor, Ballinlough, co. Tipperary.

USHER—YOUNG.—At the Church of St. Kevin, Harrington Street, Dublin, on February 9, by the Rev. C. Ross-Murphy, assisted by the Rev. P. Lydon, Martin J. Usher, Ph.C., the Medical Hall, Skerries, son of Mr. P. Usher, Galway, to Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Young, Portobello, Dublin.

Deaths.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

BENSON.—At 146 Great Portland Street, W., on February 3, suddenly, Mr. G. W. Benson, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-six. Mr. Benson passed the Minor examination in 1882.

BURN.—At Forres, on February 14, Mr. James W. T. Burn, managing director of John Burn, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, aged fifty.

HUGHES.—At The Square, Abercarn, Mon., on February 13, Mr. Joshua Prosser Hughes, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-six. Mr. Hughes was born at Ebbw Vale and apprenticed to the late Mr. W. Christopher, Crickhowell. He passed the Minor in 1868, and had been in business at Abercarn ever since. His two sons, Mr. J. Arthur Hughes, F.C.S., chemist and druggist, and Mr. Charles Hughes, have been associated with him in business. Another son is Major David Hughes, M.B., F.R.C.S., chief surgeon to the Edmonton Military Hospital.

POULSON.—At Elm Villa, Station Road, Lyminge, Kent, Mr. Edward Poulson, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-three. Mr. Poulson was registered in 1888 as in business before the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

ROBERTSON.—At Aberdeen, on February 9, Mr. George Robertson, aged sixty-three. He served his apprenticeship as a chemist and druggist, and subsequently managed a dispensing business in Edinburgh belonging to a doctor, and had latterly carried on business in Queen Street and East North Street, Aberdeen, as a newsagent and tobacconist.

SPRY.—At 21 Glebe Road, Nuneaton, Mr. Richard Spry, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Spry passed the Minor examination in 1887.

TURNER.—At Edinburgh, on February 14, Sir William Turner, Principal of Edinburgh University, aged eighty-three. Sir William was born at Lancaster and studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, taking the London M.B. degree. In 1854 he was chosen by Professor John Goodsir, of Edinburgh University, to be his senior demonstrator of anatomy, and thirteen years later succeeded the professor in the chair of anatomy. As the recognised chief of the medical profession in Scotland, he was elected Principal of the University in 1903. For many years he represented the University on the General Medical Council, and in 1890 was President of the British Association. He wrote many books and articles on the

anatomy and histology of man and the lower animals. Sir William Turner was one of those exceptions whom it is a commonplace that their talents will win them a niche in the temple of fame whatever the sphere of life into which they were pitchforked by circumstances. That he would have been a success in the commercial world was proved by his conduct in the affairs of Edinburgh University. To his immense business aptitude is much of the success which attended the severance of medical classrooms from the University Old Buildings, and the erection of new buildings with their crowning glory, the McEwan Hall.

Trade-marks Applied for.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which marks are grouped, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1916, p. 1.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 2, 1916.)

"VISCOLAX"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Sartor Lubricants, Ltd., North Woolwich Road, West Silvertown, E. 370,611.

Circular device with words "MALLEE HEN" and picture of same under word "RAWSON'S" ("Rawson's" disclaimed); for medicinal chemicals (3). By Rawson, 12 Netherthorpe Place, Sheffield. 370,098.

"SALCATE," "SALSATE," "SALTATE," and "SALTHAT"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Tokalon, Ltd., 21 Great Portland Street, London, W. 370,801/2/3/4. (Associated.)

"IONOLEX"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Coft Ltd., 7 Martin's Lane, E.C. 370,849.

"RADIODESCENT"; for heat-ray apparatus for medical purposes, etc. (11). By the Dowsing Radiant Heat Co., Ltd., 39 York Place, Baker Street, W. 370,474.

"DIAMOND"; for mechanical filters (18). By M. & Platt, Ltd., Grimshaw Lane, Manchester. 368,361.

"NOVOLITH"; for a casein-base plastic material. By La Bellignate Société Anonyme, Bellegnac, France. 361,938.

"NONFLAMOID" on oval device of flames; for non-flammable sheet celluloid (50). By the London Latex Co., Ltd., Beckton Road, Plaistow, E. 370,613.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 9, 1916.)

Triangular design with words "QUALITY FIRST" and monogram "W.H.C.;" for chemicals (1). By Wilson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd., Wharf Road, Cubitt Town, E. 370,658. (Associated.)

"NODKA"; for all goods (1). By Electrolite, Ltd., 34 Gresham Street, E.C. 371,070.

"REMIX"; for chemicals (1). By W. Pinchin, 8 Church Street, Shoreditch, E. 371,079.

"BUGLE"; for disinfectants (2) and for medicated soaps. By C. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Broad Plain Soap Works, Bristol. 369,805/6.

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129/320. "Newyella" soap.	132/18. Packers of st
128/36. Woolf's embrocation.	powders with trade-mar
129/32. "Kerosele" whooping-cough remedy.	sign "Phoenix and Serp
130/43. Propethane.	on pink envelope.
130/43. Creosote detergent.	131/6. "Caledonian". Ind
134/29. "Arie" body belt.	soft soap.
132/73. Dr. Haresay's (?) Herrysey's) pills for blackwater fever.	135/36. Faulkham & M. M., makers of soap-squares, address.

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

What is the Matter with Pharmacy?

asked Mr. Currie at Leeds and his opinion seems to be that pharmacy is too immersed in business to do itself justice as a profession. My answer to his question would be a little different and a good deal shorter. I should say that what is the matter with pharmacy is that there is not enough of it to go round; it is not, in this country, self-supplying, and it is not likely to be so until pharmacists are only legally qualified dispensers—let us say until the next Kalends. I notice that at two only of the fifteen Winter Sessional meetings, reported by you last week in addition to the one at Leeds, was there any discussion of any pharmaceutical or scientific subject; six of them were occupied with personal or domestic and the rest with "trade matters," such as patent medicines, finance, preference for British industries, the price of soap, the market in drugs, the formation of a chemists' union, etc., some of which, indeed, are inseparable from the practice of pharmacy, though most of them have nothing to do with pharmacy as such. It does not, however, follow that pharmacists have nothing to do with them, since

We cannot Live on Pharmacy Alone;

we must either combine with trade or abandon it altogether; and once the leading element is admitted a purely professional status is impossible. Even Mr. Currie talks of "selling" our professional ability, but the very idea of selling is abhorrent to the professional spirit. This is perhaps somewhat of a quibble, yet there is real point in it. We are in business for business purposes, and it is only as business men that we can survive. It is all very well to deprecate "mercenary disputes," but even the name of Jacob Bell must not blind us to the fact that "individual merit" alone will never secure us the "collective privileges" our responsibilities demand. That intellectual improvement is incompatible with argument and "political" action is a curious notion, and I venture to say that the future of pharmacy to-day depends more upon our "politicians" than upon our professors. And business matters cannot be excluded from their consideration; our greatest need is the emergence of some man group of men with the genius necessary to reconcile our conflicting interests, but meanwhile nothing can well secure our "professional" interests as the maintenance of a sound business footing.

The legal Sale of Poisons

is likely to receive a check from the sharp reminders that are published in your last issue. That one of the largest of London departmental stores should have been caught napping, and one of the most exclusive of the historic West-end pharmacies should have fallen a victim to what at the worst was carelessness on the part of employés, shows clearly that the authorities are determined to have the poison laws respected and impartially administered. It seems from the statement supplied by the prosecuting counsel that the method followed in the departmental store is one that lends itself to irregularities, and the prosecution will have done good if it leads to still greater care being taken in the handling of these potent substances. It seems a curious omission to make that the goods in question are sold only to officers, and not to the men. In these days of universal service it is quite probable that as much intelligence will be found in the ranks as among those holding commissions, and the ordinary "Tommy" is just as much entitled to trade where he likes as the commissioned officer. The other case is on a different footing and raises a difficult point. If orders coming in response to a public advertisement are only to be executed where the correspondent is personally known to the advertiser, it would appear that the advertising for direct sale by the advertiser any remedy containing a poison is a waste of money.

Ipecacuanha, for Example,

is taken from the non-poisons drawer." So says Mr. Gwatkin in the Harrod case, but is it clear that ipecacuanha is legally a non-poison? What about emetine, the principal alkaloid of ipecacuanha? Opinion is divided on the point, some authorities (Martindale, for example) holding that ipecacuanha-wine should be labelled "Poison," and that emetine and its salts should be registered. Personally, I disagree with both dicta. Martindale, in his latest edition, says that ipecacuanha-wine is a poison, "though probably not intended." From this it looks as if some authority other than Martindale has decided that the wine should be so labelled. It seems to me an absurdity to manufacture poisons by *ipse dixit* of this kind, for if one or two more publications take to following a lead which appears to be faulty, we shall get a perfectly harmless preparation on the poisons schedule.

When the New Tariff was Proposed

to us in September last I understood that it was to be based on the list-price of some representative wholesale house—that if, for instance, *potassii bromid.* were listed at 30s. per lb., I should be paid at that rate for all the pot. brom. I dispensed. My surprise, therefore, was considerable when I found the other day that though this drug is actually listed at 30s. the Tariff price is only 28s. 6d. This led me to compare Tariff and list-prices throughout, when I discovered that upon an average the former are about 5 per cent. lower than the latter. I do not think this was generally anticipated, or that it is in accordance with the terms offered us. The actual wording of the clause of the Departmental Report dealing with this point is as follows: "The price in the left-hand column is the *wholesale list-price of the drug* [my italics] upon which the adjusted 'pound' price is based." I was sharp enough to guess that the "pound" price is not really based on the drug to which it refers, but on the list-price of that drug, but not that the *net* price was the basis, as it appears to be. Possibly the two lists with which I have compared the Tariff prices may be a trifle higher than the list selected by the Commissioners, but this is not likely. The two I chose vary but little, and my calculation is based on the lower of the two. I think that, considering the expense of carriage, etc., Tariff prices should have been 5 per cent. higher than lists, not 5 per cent. lower.

Shakespeare's Knowledge of Flowers

is, according to Mr. Greenwood, M.P., one point in which he resembles Bacon; but there is one great difference which, if Mr. Greenwood were a professed Baconian, he might be asked to explain. Bacon's interest in flowers was largely that of a natural philosopher; he gives an important place to plants, and noticeably to their medical uses, in his *Natural History*; Shakespeare, on the other hand, though he mentions nearly 180 plants or products of plants, and has an immense number of references to particular flowers, includes only about twenty of them in his *materia medica*, and to the properties of these he alludes, often, in the most general terms. He knows that poppy and mandragora yield "drowsy syrups," that aconite is a quick poison, that *colocynthida* is bitter, that aloes, too, need sweetening, that balm, or *balsamum*, is good for wounds, that rue, or herb of grace, is a "nose-herb," that barley in broth is cooling, that eringoes and potatoes are accounted aphrodisiac and that fennel is supposed to have somewhat of the same property, that flax mixed with white of egg stops bleeding, that *plaintain* heals sores, that rhubarb and senna are purgatives, that wormwood is useful for the weaning of babies, that the "holy thistle," distilled, is good for the heart, that rose-water is cosmetic and that cakes of roses are stocked by apothecaries, that the "insane root" (whatever that is) takes the reason prisoner, that Hamlet's father was poisoned by the juice of "cursed hebenon" (another unidentified plant)—and, as far as I remember, that is really all; for his references to "Dian's bud," elder, hemlock, and hyssop are too vague for their value to be determined.

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Editorial Articles.**Husbanding Resources.**

It has been apparent for some months past that the supply of sulphuric acid for manufacturing-purposes has been quite insufficient to meet the demand from chemists, especially those who make sulphate of copper, Epsom salt, lead compounds, aerated waters, etc., and the tendency to shortage was becoming more pronounced daily. Recently the Ministry of Munitions had made it known that they would receive ACID greatly increased quantities for the manufacture of explosives, so that the supply for ordinary manufacturing-purposes will be still more reduced, and the tendency would therefore be for makers to ask much higher prices. This week, however, the Minister of Munitions has intervened by fixing maximum prices for the sale of sulphuric acid, and an official notice has been sent out to all makers and dealers.

The maximum prices per ton for acid delivered in railway trucks, carts, or barges at makers' works are as follows:

Class	Degrees Twaddell	£ s. d.
A.—Arsenical acid	140	3 0
B.—Dearsenical acid	144	3 15
C.—Arsenical acid	168 (93-95% H ₂ SO ₄)	5 15
Dearsenical acid	168 (93-95% H ₂ SO ₄)	6 0

Incidental charges are also to be regulated as follows:

1. When the acid-maker supplies the tank-trucks he shall be entitled to make a further charge of not more than five shillings per ton for filling and hire of the trucks.

2. When the acid-maker supplies the acid in his drums, he shall be entitled to make a further charge not more than ten shillings per ton for filling and hire of drums.

3. When the acid is supplied in the acid-maker's carboys he shall be entitled to make a further charge one pound per ton for filling and hire of carboys. (When carboys are supplied by the purchaser, it is recommended that a charge of ten shillings per ton should be made by the acid-maker to cover the cost of filling.)

The maximum prices came into force on February 1. Since the scarcity of sulphuric acid has become acute more attention has been paid to the use of nitre as a by-product from the manufacture of nitric and sulphuric acids. Enormous quantities are produced in the country, and it is difficult to get rid of except at great expense. The cake contains the equivalent of about

30 per cent. of sulphuric acid, and should be available for many of the processes in which sulphuric acid is used in ordinary times. Many suggestions have been made for the substitution of nitre cake for free acid, and recently the Government, acting in conjunction with a number of woollen-mills in the Yorkshire West Riding, has conducted a series of experiments with the idea of ascertaining whether nitre cake can be utilised in certain operations, such as the precipitation of grease from piece-scouring suds or wool suds, for the refining of grease, for stripping colour from rags in the making of shoddy, etc. The carriage and cartage appear to be the chief difficulties, and if nitre cake is to take the place of brown oil of vitriol very large quantities will have to be conveyed by rail and road. Arrangements are, however, being made by the Ministry of Munitions to dispose of large amounts produced at various acid-factories by placing the cake free on rail, and this will prevent any undue inflation in prices by the makers. In this way it is hoped to relieve pressure on the sulphuric-acid makers. The presence of arsenical and other impurities should be borne in mind in my suggestions for use of nitre cake in industries connected with foods and beverages.

Reference was made last week to the declaration by the Ministry of Munitions that acetone is a war material, and that dealings in it are limited according to Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Act. The regulation referred to, which was made on September 24, 1915, is as follows:

If a person shall, without a permit issued under the authority of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, either on his own behalf or on behalf of another person—

(a) buy, sell, or deal in; or
(b) offer or invite an offer or propose to buy, sell, or deal in; or
(c) enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in;

any material to which this Regulation may for the time being be applied by order of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, whether or not the sale, purchase, or dealing is, or is to be, effected in the United Kingdom.

Any person acts in contravention of the foregoing provision, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which if done in the United Kingdom would be a contravention of the foregoing provision, or fails to comply with any condition subject to which a permit under this Regulation has been granted, such person shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, and if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company shall also be guilty of an offence against these Regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent:

Provided that nothing in this Regulation shall affect any transaction authorised by a permit of the competent naval or military authority under Regulation 30.

What effect that has upon the sale of the relatively small amounts of acetone required for use in medicine is quite clear. The regulation would seem to cover every transaction in acetone which takes place without a permit, but another view is that the regulation is only aimed at large deals, which leaves it doubtful whether wholesale druggists will be able readily to obtain supplies. Chloroform-makers have already been driven to revert to the older processes owing to the high prices which have prevailed for some time for acetone.

The position of the alcohol supply was referred to in some detail in our last issue. It is now announced that the Ministry of Munitions has arranged to take over until the end of the year those distilleries employed in making whisky by the patent-still process. There are, it is stated, at

least a dozen distilleries in Scotland which are to be taken over, so that a considerable increase in the quantity of alcohol should be available for the purposes of manufacturing explosives. The commandeering of the patent-still distilleries is likely to lead to difficulties in the deliveries of spirit for medicinal purposes.

The supply of glycerin has been for some time under control, but, with the increasing requirements for the manufacture of explosives, further steps are being taken to economise in the quantities allowed for use in other industries. Large users are finding a difficulty in obtaining supplies for use in the manufacture of toilet-articles, and as the Government now control the whole of the output, conditions may be made as to the uses of the glycerin. In the face of the national interests it becomes a question whether in some toilet-preparations the amount of glycerin employed cannot be reduced or replaced. This needs a consideration of the reason for the use of glycerin in a particular preparation, but in many cases a temporary substitute may suggest itself.

With a view to reserving more ships for the military service and for use in conveying food to this PAPER. country, the Government has issued a Proclamation to come in force on March 1, prohibiting the importation without a licence of certain bulky materials. These are:

All materials for the manufacture of paper, including wood-pulp, esparto-grass, and linen and cotton rags.

Paper and cardboard (including strawboard, pasteboard, millboard, and wood-pulp board) and manufactures of paper and cardboard.

All periodical publications exceeding sixteen pages in length, imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.

Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes).

Furniture woods, hard woods, and veneers.

Stones and slates.

The stocks of tobacco in this country are believed to be very large, so that those of our readers who sell tobacco will probably not experience difficulties in obtaining supplies. In regard to paper, it has since been announced that it is the intention of the Government to restrict the imports of paper-making materials by one-third, and a Commission has been appointed with power to grant import licences, and to arrange for the equitable distribution of the imports among paper-makers and paper-users. The reduction in the quantity imported may be increased, states the President of the Board of Trade. The reduction at present arranged makes it necessary for the drug-trade to economise as much as possible in the use of wrapping-paper and labels. The outside public often make remarks regarding the prodigality of chemists in the use of paper for wrapping up purchases, so that probably an economy in this direction can be practised without any inconvenience. At any rate, the public readily accepts any alteration in established custom on account of the war.

Adulteration of Indian Beeswax.

The systematic adulteration of Indian beeswax as received on the London market is referred to at length in the "Indian Trade Journal" of January 14. Recently the attention of the Imperial Institute has been directed by a well-known London firm to this adulteration. It is stated that of forty samples of Indian beeswax examined within the last few months, only four were pure, all the others being adulterated, chiefly with paraffin wax. This adulteration has been taking place for many years,

and is thus referred to by Mr. David Hooper, F.C.S., in the annual report of the Indian Museum in 1909-10 :

A firm of wax contractors in London wrote to the Reporter on Economic Products on the subject of wax-adulteration in India. It was reported that a great deal of the yellow wax arriving from Bombay was so grossly adulterated with paraffin and other wax as not to be worth one-half of what was asked for it. During an inquiry made by this Department five years ago on the subject of the composition of Indian beeswax it was found that local samples had a uniform composition differing from that of foreign samples, and that the few adulterated specimens were those procured from large towns, as Bombay, Simla, and Lucknow. The Director of Agriculture of Bombay was kind enough to obtain from the Collector of Customs various samples of beeswax prepared in Bombay for export. These were submitted to analysis, and it was found that only one of the fourteen samples could be considered genuine. The presence of large quantities of paraffin wax considerably lowered the acid, saponification, and iodine values and affected the specific gravity and melting-point. There is evidence that the sophistication of the beeswax takes place at the port, and the practice has for some time had a detrimental influence on the trade. The London contractors inform us that Calcutta exports much better wax; one brand in particular is well bleached and commands a higher price in the market than any other.

There has been little or no improvement in the quality of Bombay beeswax since the above report was written. This is regarded as particularly unfortunate, as we understand that about eight months ago the Russian Church authorities gave their British agents permission to supply Indian wax, which previously had been prohibited, for the manufacture of Church candles. As, however, it is essential that all wax purchased for the Russian Church must be free from adulterants, and the samples of Indian wax have proved so unsatisfactory, the Russian authorities are, it would appear, thinking of discontinuing the use of the Indian material. In the past the Russian supplies of beeswax have been mainly obtained from Germany, but since the outbreak of war the product has been purchased from London. If a continuous supply of pure beeswax could be exported from this country it is probable that the greater part of the Russian beeswax-trade would remain permanently in British hands and a steadily increasing industry for India result.

Restriction of Sugar-imports.

THE Royal Commission on the Sugar-supply announced on February 8 that for natural reasons it will be necessary during the coming months to restrict further the importation of sugar. The Commission point out that if individual consumption is kept within reasonable limits this restriction will not cause a lack of adequate supplies, and will afford no ground for an increase in price. This action on the part of the Royal Commission appears to have upset the sugar-market, and there has been a big rush to buy, but in view of the great shortage there is little to sell. The statement of the Sugar Commission was intended to have a soothing effect on the market, but it had the opposite effect. As it is, buyers cannot get their legitimate wants supplied owing to the shortage on the spot, and many British refiners are oversold and are working on short time. Prices were recently advanced 2s. 6d. per cwt., but it is only by making a substantial advance that consumption can be checked, and while the working classes are enjoying unusual prosperity, it seems almost useless to ask them to check consumption. If the public do not voluntarily cut down the amount used for domestic purposes, then the Government will do it for them, as up to the present the price has not been a serious obstacle to the retail sale. We do not suppose it will be possible to effect any economy in the use of sugar in pharmacy, but in the present circumstances the prices of lozenges, syrups, and other pharmaceutical products containing sugar are likely to be dearer. We learn that the supplies available for the

current year will probably fall short of those imported in the year 1915 by from 20 to 25 per cent. No increase has been made in the present scale of prices at high sugars are issued by the Commission, and no increase in retail prices are therefore justified over those that prevailed since January 24 last.

Chloramine and Chloramide.

A NEW ANTISEPTIC for use in surgery has recently been investigated by Dr. H. D. Dakin, Mr. J. B. Chen, F.R.S., and Dr. J. Kenyon, of the Leeds University, on behalf of the Medical Research Committee. The substance is toluene-sodium-sulphochloramide, discovered by Chattaway in 1905, to which, the authors state "it has been decided to assign the more convenient name chloramine," thus indicating its membership in the group of substances containing the NCl linking. Various references have been made to "chloramine" in the medical journals, and it is important for the dispensing to differentiate between chloramine and chloramide. Chloramide is the name invented by the authors of the British Pharmaceutical Codex for chloralamide, which seem to have been considered private property, and were not available for public use. How the matter stands in regard to the word chloralamide was explained in the C. & D., August 7, 1915, p. 53. We do not think the B.P. Codex word "chloramide" is ever used, but it seems desirable to avoid its use in view of the confusion that will arise if chloramine becomes a popular surgical disinfectant. To make the matter clear we append the description of the two chemicals:

Chloramide, better known as chloralamide, is the chemical introduced into the British Pharmacopoeia, 14, under the name of chloral formamidum. It is used as a hypnotic. Solubility, 1 in 21 of water, readily in a neutral (solution) and ether, and slowly in 12 parts of glycerin; m.p., 114° to 115°. The preparation of chloralamide was originally the subject of a patent (7391 of 9), which, however, has long since expired. (See C. & D., January 30, 1915, p. 151.)

Chloramine, or toluene-sodium-sulphochloramide, is prepared by the action of sodium hydroxide upon toluene-sulpho-diechloramide, a substance obtained by the action of acetic acid on toluene-sulphonamide dissolved in bleaching-powder solution. It is a white crystalline solid, soluble in water, a saturated solution containing about 15 per cent. It is used as an antiseptic in surgery in solutions of the strength of 1 to 2 per cent. It is a highly reactive substance, and should not be mixed with other antiseptics. Both alcohol and hydrogen peroxide are decomposed by it.

It is to be hoped that this note will help to prevent any confusion, but in case of doubt as to a prescriber's intentions guidance will probably be obtained by noting the uses to which the drug is to be put.

Cape Province Pharmaceutical Society.

A COUNCIL-MEETING was held at the Society's new building in the South African Mutual Assurance Buildings on January 20, the following being present: Mr. J. S. Scott, President; Messrs. G. R. Cleghorn and Jas. Dell, Vice-Presidents; Mr. D. K. Petersen, Dr. Froembling, and Messrs. Edmeades, Hill, Aitken, Sowden, and J. A. Thomas. The Secretary reported that he had received thirteen nominations for the Council election to be held in February. As there are only twelve seats there would be an election. Messrs. J. Scott and Cheetham undertook to audit the accounts. Three members sent in their resignations. In the case of one, Mr. Geike, he resigned because he had joined the S.A.M.C., and is proceeding to Germany. His resignation was not accepted, and it was agreed that until he returned his name would be retained on the register as an honorary member. In the other cases, Mr. Sowden proposed that the resignations be accepted until the members had been written to and asked them to reconsider their decision. He maintained that the past resignations have been too readily accepted, and he thought that it should be pointed out to those who resign—in the majority of cases because they resided too far away to attend meetings—that, although they may not obtain direct benefits, their subscriptions help the Society which looked after the interests of the whole craft. Discussion then ensued as to what fees should be paid by students attending the lectures given at the Society's rooms. It was decided that any student wishing to attend the lectures must become an associate member of the Society.

Trade Notes.

F. S. CLEAVER & SONS, LTD., the Honey Soap Works, Twickenham, in their advertisement, inform the trade that they can deliver goods promptly, and are making special allowances for window-displays.

Z is a specific for whooping-cough, and the retail price of the medicine is protected under the scheme of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. Zol is made by Zol, Ltd, 106 Church Street, Kensington, London, W.

DIRECTORY OF BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.—The Russo-British Trade Exchange, Ltd., 16 Regent Street, London, W., has published a directory of British manufacturers for the use of Russian buyers. It is printed in the Russian language, and costs 5s.

NEW BUYING TERMS for the specialities of C. E. Fulford, Ltd, Carlton Hill, Leeds, are given in the company's advertisement. The company supplies fifty-shilling parcels of Zaruk, peps, Ven-Yuse cream, bile-beans, etc., assorted as dried, carriage paid, and with allowances for exhibiting shovards and paying cash with order.

CONDY'S FLUID.—Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., inform us that they are fully prepared to meet all demands for "Condy's Flu" and "Condy's Crystals." These preparations are British made, and not dependent upon German supplies of chemicals. British bottles and printing have always been used so that the claim of "All British" is well founded.

EAU DE COLOGNE.—Since writing the note regarding the "Empire" and "Belle Alliance" brands of Eau de Cologne sold by Thomas Christy & Co., 4, 10, and 12 Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., we have had an opportunity of inspecting these products. They are nicely packed, and the perfume has a well-rounded odour.

THE "PALS" COOKER is made by Matthias Jackson & Son, Shepley Street, London Road, Manchester. It is a portable stove which uses solidified spirit as fuel, and is of a variety so much in vogue among soldiers at the front. The stove with kettle-rest sells at 1s. Tins of solidified spirit to replace the one sent out with the cooker are supplied to retail at 1s.

BRITISH-MADE GREASE-PAINTS.—R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd., Beresford Street, Oxford Street, W., and City Road, Finsbury, London, E.C., have produced a fine series of theatrical grease-paints which are far ahead of the German products with which the market was flooded before the war. Chemists can help to keep the trade in British hands by shilling these goods now.

INAMINE is an amino compound of sulphur which Mr. J. F. McDonagh, F.R.C.S., has introduced for the treatment of syphilis. The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N., are the manufacturers of the chemical, and supply it in ampoules, each of which contains an adult dose. Further particulars are given in the advertisement of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., in this issue.

AMERICAN BEESWAX.—Mr. William H. Bowdlear, 220 Devonshire Street (Room 201A), Boston, Mass., U.S.A., formerly of the W. H. Bowdlear Co., is now soliciting business in crude, refined, and bleached beeswax from his former English clients on a commission basis or otherwise. Mr. Bowdlear has dealt in beeswax for many years, and was one of the first to establish an export trade to Great Britain.

TOLAMINE is the name given by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., now Hill Buildings, London, E.C., to para-toluenesodin sulphochloramide, or chloramine, which is being recommended by surgeons for the treatment of infected wounds, etc. Soloid tolamine is sent out containing 8.75 gr. or 85 gr., which respectively dissolved in 2 oz. and 20 oz. of water give a 1-per-cent. solution. Tolamine is a British-made product.

JAY MACK'S LEDGER.—"Jay Mack" (Mr. Mack, Ivor, Higgin Post Office, Crewe) sends us a sample of the new ledger which he is advertising in the Coloured Supplement. The ledger is now supplied in two sizes, one at 8s. 6d., lasting for three years, and the other at 10s. 6d., for four years. To show us how simple the ledger is, "Jay Mack" has filled in a week's entries from the transactions at his own business, a task which he tells us occupies only five minutes each week. As one of the items entered up is the payment for a call on War Stock the hint is that property is one of the blessings conferred upon chemists who keep their books systematically. The larger size of ledger has extra columns, and is suitable for businesses having a branch.

Westminster Wisdom.

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative.

THE REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

Both Houses of Parliament reassembled on February 15 after a brief recess for the transaction of business solely relating to the prosecution of the war. Financial business will, it is understood, engage attention until the close of the financial year and the disposal of the Budget.

The most noticeable paragraph in the King's Speech was the following:

The spirit of my Allies and of my people, who are united in this conflict by ever-strengthening ties of sympathy and understanding, remains steadfast in the resolve to secure reparation for the victims of unprovoked and unjustifiable outrage and effectual safeguards for all nations against the aggression of a Power which mistakes force for right and expediency for honour.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND INCOME-TAX.

A proposal is to be made at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in London that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be invited to receive a deputation regarding the immunity of co-operative trading societies from the payment of income-tax. The question is to be brought up by the London, Newport, and Wolverhampton Chambers.

EXCESS PROFITS APPEALS.

Our Parliamentary correspondent learns that the appeals to be heard by the recently constituted tribunal under the Finance Bill of last Session in regard to the question of excess profits will not be commenced for another six weeks, or two months at the outside. The details of the various assessments were only delivered at the Board of Inland Revenue at the end of last month, and some time will elapse before these can be carefully gone through and collated for subsequent presentation to the Commission presided over by Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C., M.P.

THE NEED FOR ECONOMY.

The Prime Minister impressed the House of Commons on February 15 with the need of the most rigid economy. He said:

The first duty that at this moment is laid on the conscience of every patriotic citizen of this country—for himself, for those whom he can influence, for the whole community—is to practise the most rigid economy, and to cut down every form of superfluous expenditure to the narrowest possible limits that it is possible to do. It is only by submitting to the burden, and a very heavy burden it will be, of unprecedented taxation, by the curtailment of imports and expenditure on unnecessary things, by the maintenance at their highest possible level of our productive activity and of our export trade, that we can possibly sustain the unexampled burden which has been cast upon our shoulders. But we can sustain it. The strain will be great, but it is not a greater strain than we can bear.

Coming Events.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Sunday, February 20.

Pharmacist Volunteer Training Corps, Millbank Schools, Erasmus Street, Westminster, at 9.45 A.M. First-aid examination.

Monday, February 21.

British Industries Fair, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W., opens at 10 A.M., and remains open until March 3.

Wednesday, February 23.

South East London Pharmacists' Association, Maitland House, 134 Greenwich Road, Greenwich, at 3 P.M. Meeting.

Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association, Thames Valley Café, 40 Clarence Street, Kingston-on-Thames, at 3 P.M. Address by Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock, on "Pharmaceutical Politics."

Manchester Chemists' Assistants' Association, Clarion Café, 50A Market Street, at 8 P.M. Social evening. Tickets (1s. each) from Mr. W. Jones, Hon. Secretary, 45 Newland Street, Higher Crumpsall.

Pharmacist Volunteer Training Corps, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 3.15 P.M. Sanitation test. The programme will be repeated on Thursday.

Thursday, February 24.

Peterborough Chemists' Association, Angel Hotel, at 3 P.M. Annual meeting, at 5 P.M. Annual dinner. Tickets for the dinner (5s. each) can be obtained from Mr. H. E. Noble.

Cardiff Pharmacists' Association, Angel Hotel, at 8.45 P.M. Mr. P. F. Rowsell on "The Proprietary Articles Trade Association."

Associations' Winter Session.

Other meetings are reported under Insurance Dispensing Reports.

Berkshire.—A meeting of the Berkshire Chemists' Association was held at Reading on February 9, Mr. Metcalf in the chair. The meeting was called to consider the position resulting from the Society's circular-letter P.S. 20. The Secretary explained that, according to a previous circular-letter, it had been understood that any moneys granted to the Pharmaceutical Committee for their administrative expenses would be a first charge on the Drug Fund; but it now appears the money so drawn would be a first charge on the drug-bills, and it was deemed advisable that a general meeting should decide whether such an allocation should be applied for. The need for a system of checking was pointed out, and it was unanimously agreed that the Pharmaceutical Society should be appointed agents for the Pharmaceutical Committee on the terms suggested. The Secretary reported that, owing to the refusal of the Commissioners to make any grant towards the expenses of the Pharmaceutical Committee for 1914 and 1915, there is a heavy deficit, towards the liquidation of which he asked for subscriptions. Messrs. Upson, Hickman, and Metcalf undertook to shoulder the debt in the meantime.

Birmingham.—A meeting of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Grand Hotel on February 9, when an address was delivered by Mr. John Keall on *The Work of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association*. Mr. Keall reviewed the history of the Association, and gave an instructive account of some of the recent work which has been accomplished for the benefit of pharmacists. Mr. Macdonald, Assistant Secretary of the P.A.T.A., also addressed the meeting, and a discussion ensued. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturers.

Bradford.—A meeting of the Bradford Pharmacists' Association was held on February 9, the President (Mr. R. T. Silson) in the chair. Mr. W. J. Uglov Woolcock gave an address on *The Work of the Pharmaceutical Society*. He said the shadow of the war overhangs everything, and the pharmaceutical profession cannot get away from it. It was as well to review sometimes what has been the war's effect on pharmacy and what is going to be the outcome. The war has been one of the best tests of the value and efficiency of the Pharmaceutical Society which could possibly have been applied. One of the first things seen by the Society on the outbreak of the war was that there must be a shortage of drugs and a great problem arising therefrom. The history of the Society's part in dealing with the problem would make an interesting evening's discussion. The effects of the shortage were bad on the individual businesses of the chemist in that they could only supply drugs to their ordinary customers at enhanced prices—a proceeding which is always attended by a diminution in turnover—but unless something could be done the supply of drugs to the Government for Health Insurance purposes could only take place at enormous cost to the chemists. The Society had done excellent work in assisting the Government in maintaining an adequate supply of drugs and chemicals in the country, fostering the importation of products only obtainable abroad, and in assisting in the manufacture of certain drugs which cannot now be obtained abroad. Another factor was the arrangement of the supplementary Tariff for use during the war period. Legally, in 1914 the chemists were bound by their contracts, which would have entailed supply of drugs at enormous loss at the 1914 price. This alone is a demonstration to any in doubt as to the way in which the chemists' interests are being safeguarded. Another patent thing referred to was the obtaining of the 60,000/- from the Government to make up the loss occasioned by the discounting of Insurance dispensing accounts for the years 1914-15. That may be a large or small sum according to how they looked at it, but it means that the Society was able to put into the pockets of the panel chemists of the country an average of 6/-, and it is not an obscure way of protecting their interests, but one which everybody could see. The Society had had to take action in the matter of the shortage of assistants. Whatever might be their views on recruiting, there was no divergence which really mattered much, because they all agreed on the one factor on which the Society had taken its stand. It had told the Government the chemists are prepared to guarantee as many pharmacists as are required for the Army to carry out the pharmaceutical services if the Government would give them their proper standing and the necessary work for which they have been specially trained, but that apart from that they have to

consider the carrying-on of the pharmaceutical service of home. The outcome has been two points well worth setting—the recognition of the fact that the State service in the supply of medicines must be continued, and that a sufficient number of pharmacists and their assistants must be kept in this country. It is possible that the form of wording of the exemption clause might have been better, but it has been drawn up by the Government, and placed in the reserved classes chemists engaged in dispensing under the National Insurance Act. There has been some difficulty in many minds as to the exact meaning of that stipulation. Broadly speaking, and relieved of the refinements of the tortuous legal mind, it means nothing more than that if a pharmacist himself or his assistant is usually and habitually engaged in the dispensing of medicines for insured persons, they, whether the assistants were qualified or unqualified, come in Class D, and are in the reserved class. Mr. F. E. Burdett (Secretary of the Bradford Association) interposed to say that the Bradford Local Tribunal does not appear to take that view, and Mr. Woolcock replied that that attitude would not be upheld on appeal to the Central Tribunal. There are two points arising out of this matter which he wanted to make definite. It is no good a man who does not usually dispense for insured persons going to the premises of one who does, and asking the proprietor, "Do you mind my coming in and doing half-an-hour's Insurance dispensing?" That is shirk the issue. The second point is that, owing to the rush in the early stages of the Derby group scheme, almost 80-90 per cent. of the young men in the craft who attest did so without stating that they were in a reserved class, or without seeing in the rush that the fact was entered in the place provided in the recruiting officer's book. Many of these men in earlier groups, though actually engaged in a reserved occupation, are now being called for service. These notices of services should never have been sent; but as this has happened, these men should now, either on their own initiative or preferably through their employers, return the notices to the recruiting officer, whose business it is then to satisfy himself of the *bona fides* of the case. It is only on these points that a case can be settled by the Local Tribunal. In regard to National Insurance work as affected by the war, it is very difficult for anybody to attempt to surmise what would have been the position of chemists but for the war. In any case the Local Associations Conference determined that the discounting clause had to go. Human nature being what it is, there are now a few people about who tell then that they would much rather have kept the discounting in use and had the old Tariff, but this is after the fact. Chemists were united at the time in their demand for the abolition of the clause, even though it might have to be paid for at some considerable cost. Incidentally, when they were obtaining the *ex-gratia* grant of 60,000/- from the Government it was stated that a Special Committee would have to be constituted to go into the whole question of the Tariff. That Committee met and finished its work last year. Chemists were represented by Mr. Gilmour and himself (Mr. Woolcock), and their primary business was to get rid of the discounting clause, and in that regard they were successful. They had also been sent with a mandate—although it was a secondary consideration—to endeavour to get more prompt payment of chemists' accounts, and there were other subsidiary things to be done if they could, but at any cost they were to get rid of the discounting clause. The Departmental Committee recommended what was a new form of Tariff—which was described as a cost-price Tariff. There still remains, in regard to that Tariff, a point—that of extemporaneous dispensing, on which, perhaps, chemists are not yet quite fully informed. There are really thousands of pounds dependent on the interpretation of that term. To decide which are extemporaneous cases, they simply have to come down to bedrock as to whether a preparation is of the kind which would be dispensed in a few minutes, or is one which cannot be prepared on the moment. The framing of the list a long time, the great object being that chemists should not be expected to keep any of these things unless it is indicated beforehand that these were things they expected to have in stock. There were quite a lot of liquids which would have to bear the 18d. dispensing charge, and frequency in prescribing is an essential factor in a case like this. The list of stock mixtures has not yet been issued. Mr. Woolcock also referred to the power to abolish "Rep. mist." which is put into the hands of Insurance Committees. Other activities of the Pharmaceutical Society were mentioned. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Woolcock.

Eastbourne.—A meeting of the Eastbourne Pharmaceutical Association was held on February 6, Mr. G. A. Har-

(President) in the chair. Mr. Alfred Procter was nominated a member of the Pharmaceutical Committee in place of Mr. Mills resigned. In regard to the dispensing of Insurance prescriptions on the early closing-day, a resolution was passed expressing the opinion that all the chemists on the panel should comply with their agreements, and supply medicine at all the hours agreed upon. The rates of the new Tariff were considered to be below cost after adding the cost of carriage. Some drugs of the quality mentioned are not stocked by members, the call being so small as not to warrant it, and consequently some drugs would be supplied at a loss. In regard to the supply of goods of British manufacture, a resolution was passed urging the Government to place a reciprocal tax upon all proprietaries originating from neutral foreign countries, or general foreign-owned, medicinal and toilet articles.

Edinburgh Assistants.—A meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association was held at 5 York Place, Edinburgh, on February 9, Mr. James Adamson (President) in the chair. The first paper, by Mr. Dad Murray, was entitled *A Plea for Simplicity in Medicaments*. The author contended that the ideal to be aimed at is to have a preparation containing the active material of a drug in a soluble form suitable for administration. One definite preparation of this kind for each drug should be sufficient, and all such preparations might be of such a strength that the dose would be 5 to 15 minims. Inunctions, decoctions, and distilled waters he looked upon as antiquated. He suggested that a series of simple and compound liquid extracts or solutions would meet the case of modern pharmacy. Mr. Henry Stout, Ph.C., then read a criticism of some of *The Volumetric Assays of the British Pharmacopœia*. From the point of view of the analytical chemist the volumetric assays of the new British Pharmacopœia are a great improvement on those of the 1898 edition, but from a student's point they are "quite impossible." The new assays require that the student should have at least three years' training to perform all processes which he is required to do according to the Minor syllabus. The time of study or the syllabus will have to be altered. Dealing with criticisms the author said that the terms mililitre and mil are no advantage over cubic centimetre, especially as burettes are graduated in c.c. There are now twenty-five volumetric solutions in place of ten in the former Pharmacopœia. Some of the solutions do not appear to serve any real object. There are, for instance, five volumetric solutions of sulphuric acid and the same number of sodium-hydroxide solutions. Such anomalies were mentioned as the use of N/1 sulphuric acid for estimating extracted sodium carbonate and N/2 solution for sodium carbonate, and a similar lack of uniformity is shown in the case of alkaline salts estimated as carbonate. Potassium acid tartrate, which is required to be estimated with sodium hydroxide, would be better done by the ignition method and sulphuric acid. Some acids are ordered to be measured and others weighed, which introduces an unnecessary complexity into the process and may be a source of error. Dilute hydrobromic acid is estimated with sodium hydroxide and also silver nitrate, but hydrochloric acid, which gives a similar reaction with silver nitrate, is only required to be titrated with sodium hydroxide. He advocated the use of N/10 silver nitrate with potassium chromate as indicator. Thomson's assay method adopted for boric acid is good. The volumetric method for phosphoric acid is better and more easily carried out than the gravimetric method formerly official. No methods are given for estimating benzoic acid, salicylic acid, or oleic acid, although there are no difficulties with sodium hydroxide and phenolphthalein as indicator. Chromic acid could be estimated in the same way as potassium bichromate. From the B.P. figures the amount of acid carbonate and carbamate in ammonium carbonate is reckoned at 93.2 per cent. In regard to the use of silver-nitrate solution no special indicator is mentioned, but it is an advantage to use a neutral solution of potassium chromate for haloid salts. Ammonium chloride and silver chloride have no official assay processes. The method used for hydrocyanic acid is a very good one, while the new process for estimating syrup of ferrous iodide works quite well. Hydrochloric acid could have been used with advantage in place of sodium hydroxide for dissolving various oxide in the assay process. The new official processes for antimonious oxide, sodium sulphite, and potassium bichromate were described as good, but in the case of the last-named salt the solution is never completely decolorised. The use of potassium bichromate in the assay of carbonates of iron makes the reading too high on account of the decomposing action of the glucose. The average of pure anhydrous ferrous sulphate in the extracted salt has been found to be 82 per cent. Permanaganate replaces bichromate in the process for the assay

of reduced iron; sulphuric acid is necessary, however. The new method for lead acetate is quicker than the old and is quite accurate. In the case of sodium nitrate it is better to reverse the titration method. The process of estimating mercuric oxide with ammonium thiocyanate is good, and the method of estimating ammoniated mercury with N/10 hydrochloric acid is quite workable. The reading of the papers was followed by a discussion taken part in by Messrs. Adamson, Tait, Stout, and Hill, and, on the motion of the Chairman, a vote of thanks was awarded to Messrs. Murray and Stout.

Grimsby.—A meeting of the Grimsby Pharmacists' Association was held last week. In regard to promoting the sale of British goods, the President (Mr. Dewing) undertook to draw up announcements for the local papers and for a window-bill. Satisfaction was expressed at the services rendered by the Pharmaceutical Society in obtaining the recognition of pharmacists under the Derby recruiting scheme. The Association congratulated Mr. H. W. Colley on his election as President of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, the resolution of appreciation being ordered to be entered on the minutes. Efforts are to be made to increase the local membership of the P.A.T.A.

Ipswich.—A meeting of the Ipswich Chemists' Association was held on February 9, Mr. E. S. Clifton in the chair. The Association's price-list was revised. It was resolved to invite a representative of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association to address the members in March, and to arrange an informal supper for that meeting. Circular P.S. 20 from the Pharmaceutical Society was next discussed, the suggestion as to the preferential treatment of British manufacturers being sympathetically received. It was agreed, however, that it is a matter for tactful handling. Considerable discussion occurred regarding the Central Checking Bureau, the general opinion being that the advantages were outweighed by the expense. As chemists are entitled to have the priced prescriptions returned to them for checking, it was decided to ask the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Committee to make application to the Pricing Bureau for the return of the Ipswich prescriptions. In regard to the request for figures, with a view to obtaining a revision of the establishment-charge, it was felt to be almost impossible to supply exact figures.

Lancashire (N.E.).—A meeting of the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association was held at Blackburn on February 10 to discuss the work of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. Mr. R. Lord Gifford, J.P., presided. Mr. S. N. Pickard and Mr. E. McMillen were present to give addresses on the work of the P.A.T.A. Mr. Pickard, referring to the origin of the Association, pointed out that it was formed to protect the interests of the manufacturer, the wholesaler, and the retailer. The membership is now 5,000, but there are still many chemists outside. Mr. McMillen dealt with the actual working of the P.A.T.A. and illustrated some of the methods they adopted in tracing "offenders." A number of questions were put at the close and readily answered, after which a resolution was carried urging manufacturers to protect the prices of their goods under the P.A.T.A. scheme. Mr. Fred Law (Secretary) mentioned that the gathering was representative of the chemists in business within an eight-mile radius of Blackburn.

London (Co.).—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the London County Pharmaceutical Association was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square on February 15. Mr. Edmund White (President) in the chair. On the subject of the payment of 1915 accounts, a resolution was directed to be sent to the Local Associations Executive as to extra payments to cover the deficiency in the funds, if any. A further resolution was directed to be sent to the Pharmaceutical Committee, urging them to press the Insurance Committee for completion of accounts, so as to expedite settlement for 1915. On the adjourned discussion of Mr. Saunders' letter regarding the sale of patent medicines at "face value," it was decided to communicate with the Proprietary Articles Trade Association on the subject. The Pharmaceutical Committee was also urged to watch carefully the payments of the National Health Insurance accounts, and also note whether the difference between the 1916 Tariff and the old one is greater than 15 per cent, and to report to the Executive at the end of the first and second quarters. Arising out of the question of the pricing and checking bureaus, information was received as to a set of rules for the interpretation of the dispensing-fees of the Tariff by which chemists would not suffer loss from misinterpretation by pricers and checkers.

London (N.).—A special meeting of the North London Pharmacists' Association was held at St. Padarn's Hall, Holloway, on February 10, Mr. A. W. Bromley (President) in the chair. Among the visitors was Mr. Edmund White,

President of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. F. Pilkinson Sargeant gave an address on *The Pharmaceutical Society*, confining his remarks chiefly to the paragraph in the Charter that it is the duty of the Society to protect the business of the chemist and druggist. He said it is incumbent upon them to look to the trade side of pharmacy. The responsibility of the pharmacist is different from any other body dealing in trade, but, after all, it is in the bread-and-butter policy. The pious statements of the founders of the Society are interesting from the historical point of view, but were they drawn up to-day some modification would have been made in them to meet changed conditions. In pharmacy, as in everything else, it is the fittest that survives, and the survival value of any organism lies in its adaptation to its environment. The Pharmaceutical Society must adapt itself consistently, not in spasms, but steadily, and with circumspection. There must be no leap in the dark, no weakening of one section at the expense of the other. To change a constitution to meet temporary circumstances is futile; there is no permanency in such haphazard adaptation. The paramount need is to discover whether conditions are permanent before any change is made to meet them. They have accomplished one remarkable change in establishing the Local Associations Executive, which has been able to do many things that had never been done before. Organised pharmacy has not quite appreciated the side-lines that have been forced upon it by the methods of advertising and capitalists generally. The attitude of chemists towards patent medicines is strange when considering the establishment-charge involved in handling these goods. He doubted whether it is advisable to make patents profitable. He thought it a retrograde step to focus attention on patents, as this is done at the expense of legitimate pharmacy. Referring further to the patent-medicine trade as "fraudulent and immoral," he said that, in his opinion, all unessential in the life of the community would be eliminated in the future, and this "immoral trade" will not escape. The second reason why this trade should be discouraged is that adaptability of the chemist's business in this direction spoils it in other directions. Other people sell patent medicines and specialise in them, and the more profitable it is made the better it is worth while for others. In this way competition is increased. It is stated to be unprofitable now, and therefore legitimate pharmacy should be the line to cultivate. By encouraging patents the chemist's status suffers, and as people become better acquainted with the true facts distrust and suspicion will grow between the physician and the pharmacist. That may not be very important, but one must admit it is better to deal with physicians than patent-medicine proprietors. This trade is mimical, and it would pay to smother it rather than encourage it. The Proprietary Articles Trade Association is a limited success, because its objects run counter to the best interests of pharmacy, and every encouragement given it cuts the ground from under legitimate business. The fact is chemists loathe the patent-medicine trade, and such combinations as Ucal, Rexall, and Nyall are simply attempts to get on the top of it. "You ask what is wrong with pharmacy?" said Mr. Sargeant. "My answer is: Pharmacists themselves." Continuing, he said pharmacists may be divided into three classes: (1) Those with the protective instinct for getting a living, who are content that others should work to secure their position; (2) those with brains which are not always an accomplishment—a type which makes its own difficulties; and (3) the type with brains, initiative, and energy, knowing how to adapt itself to its environment and think matters out for itself. There is nothing wrong with pharmacy, but pharmacists are at the dawn of a new era. It is often very dark at dawn, and the darkness that is about us now has no permanency if we well and truly lay our foundations. No man looks at the foundation and thinks it is the building. We have the men, and better conditions are obtainable. So with Associations: we have to train them like the individuals on practical lines, with energy and initiative. We hear about a trade-union, but anyone who has had an experience of such a thing would tell you that a trade-union would be like an avalanche—soon on top of the organisers. The magnificent organisation formed by London is being put to the best advantage, he said; but don't be satisfied. As Robert Louis Stevenson said, "The only satisfaction is self-deception." He urged them to kick by all means, kick everybody, but get at essentials; get at the basic conditions of things, the things that matter, and the organisation cannot run to waste. He urged them not to waste energy by asking why a black hen lays a white egg, but get the egg. In the debate which followed, Mr. C. E. Goode, Mr. G. F. Corrall, Mr. J. Hearle, Mr. A. R. Melhuish, Mr. H. Wolff, Mr. R. G. Bresc, Mr. J. Y. Fairweather, Mr. S. Body, Mr. A. E. Atkins, and Mr. Herbert Skinner took part, and Mr. Sargeant and Mr. Edmund White replied. Votes of thanks were given to the last two speakers.

Manchester.—The meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association—Mr. W. H. Delves in the chair—on February 9 took the form of a social afternoon, with music and recitations, refreshments being served at the interval. There was a good attendance. The programme was more or less informal, the artists being connected with pharmacy. Messrs. J. H. Franklin, Vallance, and Drinkwater gave two or three songs, which were highly appreciated. Mrs. Hudson, Coats, and Simmonds, of Salford, gave recitations, which proved very popular. Mr. Max Matz, pharmacist, was the accompanist.

Middlesex.—The Executive of the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Association met on February 9, the President Mr. Herbert Skinner in the chair. The correspondence included several items on organisation and trade matters. The District Association Secretaries reported on their respective areas, while the report from the Home Cities Committee was adopted, the delegates, Messrs. Skinner and Wolff, being given plenary powers to act. The question of a candidate for the Council election in May was considered, and the President (Mr. Skinner) was enthusiastically adopted as the Association candidate.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—A meeting of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Pharmacists' Association was held on February 10. The Committee, having read Mr. Bresc's communication regarding the formation of a Chemists' Union, reserved the discussion for a future meeting of the association. A letter from the Association of Certified Dispensers regarding the admission of apothecaries' assistants to the Register of Chemists and Druggists was also considered, but in view of correspondence on the same question received from the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association, it was decided to postpone the consideration of the whole matter until the next meeting. The President, Mr. H. W. Noble reported that he had represented the association at the funeral of the late Mr. George Weddell. Mr. H. W. Noble then prepared to give a lecture on *Water and Drugs*, but owing to the electric current being cut off it was decided to adjourn the meeting.

Ucal.—The quarterly meeting of the Ucal Lodge of Pharmacy was held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, on February 9, when an address on *Ucal Matters* was given by Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson, Sheffield. In the course of his address Mr. Jackson said that in spite of the present crisis, the United Chemists' Association has forged ahead beyond their utmost expectations. The demand for Cheltenham water has increased so greatly that the provision of a new building and installation of fresh plant for concentrating and bottling the water is contemplated. A discussion followed, and many inquiries were answered, the lecturer being thanked for his services.

Ulster.—The annual meeting of the Ulster Drug-dealers Association was held on February 9 at 11 Waring Street, Belfast, the President (Mr. James Tate) in the chair. There was a representative attendance. The minutes of the meeting having been read and confirmed, the Hon. Secretary (Mr. James Guiler) read his report, which referred to the flourishing condition of the Association, twenty-four new members having been added during the past year. The Committee last year voted five guineas each to the Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund and Belfast Fund for Wounded Soldiers and Sailors. Matters considered during the year have been the prices of patent medicines, which have been altered owing to the stamp-duty in Great Britain. The Treasurer (Mr. W. Rankin) submitted the financial statement, which showed a substantial credit balance. On the motion of Mr. R. McKnight, seconded by Mr. J. D. Carse, the report of statement of accounts were adopted. A letter was read from the Liverpool Chemists' Association urging members to join the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. The election of officers then took place. Mr. James Tate was re-elected President, and the other officers elected were: Vice-Presidents, Mr. R. W. McKnight and Mr. J. Carse; Committee, Mr. J. Dundee, Mr. W. J. Hardy, Mr. Wm. Haslett, Mr. Wm. Martin, Mr. D. Perry, Mr. T. Moffitt, Mr. John Montgomery, Mr. S. Suffern, Mr. W. Wilson, and Mr. J. A. Woodside; Treasurer, Mr. W. Rankin; Hon. Secretaries, Mr. James Guiler and Mr. W. R. H. Orr.

A FIVE-MILLION LABORATORY.—Dr. L. H. Baekeland, in lecture before the American Chemical Society and the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, gave particulars of the problems which have to be considered in the research laboratory to be established in connection with the United States shipbuilding, aviation, and munition reserve scheme. The laboratory is to cost 200,000£. for five years.

Insurance Act Dispensing.

A word of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

Reports from Local Centres.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances.

ENGLAND.

Berkshire.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held at Reading on February 9, following a meeting of the Association (see p. 48). Mr. Upson was in the chair. The Secretary reported that Messrs. Wood and Reynolds having resigned their positions, it was necessary to co-opt two members in their places. Mr. Hickman (Newbury) and Mr. Knight (Crowthorne) were thereupon elected. The resolution appointing the Pharmaceutical Society as agent for the Committee in the checking of prescriptions was confirmed, and a request was made to the Insurance Committee to deduct 5 per cent. from chemists' accounts towards the expenses of the Pharmaceutical Committee, subject to a adjustment when the amount is known. The Secretary reported that the Panel Committee has agreed that "Rep. mist" prescriptions must not be written.

Hampshire.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held at Winchester on February 9, when it was resolved to appoint the Pharmaceutical Society as the Committee's agent in checking the prescriptions. The Secretary reported that the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee had passed a resolution, which had been adopted by the Insurance Committee, that repeat-mixture prescriptions be not allowed in future and that there be no exception or qualification to this rule. The medical men, however, having refused to accept the decision of the Insurance Committee, the question had been referred to the Commissioners, who have provisionally decided to allow the use of repeat mixtures for a period of three months from January 1, providing (a) that the prescription to which reference is made has been given in the same calendar month, and (b) that the patient does not ask for a prescription written in full. The Commissioners also suggested a conference between themselves and representatives of the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees, but, after discussion, it was decided that it is impossible at the present time to send a deputation to London. It was resolved that strong representations should be made to the Insurance Committee, pointing out that the panel chemists accepted service for 1916 on the understanding that the use of repeat mixtures would be abolished, and requesting the Insurance Committee to put their resolution into force. A letter was read from the prescription-checker, expressing regret at his severing connection with the Committee, and announcing that he had taken a position in London.

Lancashire.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee at Preston on February 14, it was agreed to give the doctors on the panel throughout the country fourteen days' notice of the intention to abolish the practice of writing "Rep. mist." There was an amendment, proposed by Dr. Oldham, of Bremecambe (representing the Panel Committee), that the formula "Rep. mist." be continued, provided that in a case of difficulty, or at the reasonable request of the patient, the prescription shall be written in full, this policy to apply where prescriptions have been issued in detail during the same month. Dr. Oldham argued that writing "Rep. mist." enables the busy medical man to give more attention to the examination of patients. He also pointed out the position of doctors under war conditions. The amendment was opposed by Dr. Nuttall, who held strongly that repeat prescriptions destroyed the freedom of the patient to go to the chemist he desired. There were only five votes for the amendment, and the resolution was therefore carried by a substantial majority.—On February 15 the chemists on the panel received cheques for payment on account for 1916 at the rate of 4d. per script. This is in accordance with the time-table fixed by the Committee.

Middlesex.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held on February 9 at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., Mr. Herbert Skinner in the chair. The Secretary (Mr. Hugo Wolff), having dealt with the correspondence, laid before the Committee certain particulars on the checking Bureau for 1916. Peculiar circumstances had arisen making the position difficult, and a way out had to be found unless the checking is to be left in abeyance. After considerable debate it was found that the only way

to meet the difficulty is to have someone in the bureau to watch the interests of pharmacists, and the Secretary was asked to advertise for a person to fill the position. Mr. Wolff outlined the progress that had been made in the pricing establishment, and it was satisfactory to hear that there is every prospect of the prompt payment being a reality in the county.

North Riding.—At the meeting of the North Riding Insurance Committee on February 12 a report of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee mentioned a protest from the Pharmaceutical Committee regarding the reduced remuneration given under the new Tariff. The Sub-Committee recommended that chemists should receive 50 per cent. of the sum of 954*l.* 5s. 6*d.* which remains of the Drug Fund.

Northumberland.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on February 4, the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported that as Mr. W. M. Elliott, Coldstream, has resigned from the chemists' panel, and the practitioners of the district do not dispense, delay and inconvenience is caused through patients having to send to Berwick or Wooler to have their prescriptions dispensed. Mr. Elliott has informed the Committee that he would be prepared to dispense on the same terms as the Scottish chemists, and the Clerk is to inquire of the Commissioners if this will be allowed. The Commissioners have since replied that a rail or post system of obtaining medicines should be inaugurated. That method, the Clerk added, would involve serious delay. He had asked a certain Coldstream doctor to come upon the panel and dispense the prescriptions, at all events during the current year, but he was afraid there is not the slightest chance of the doctor complying. If he did the probability would be that the wholesale people would sell no goods to him. The chemists in Scotland are a very strong combination, and if he (the doctor) broke through and undertook to do the work on a scale which the Scottish chemists will not have he would very likely be boycotted. It was decided to send a resolution to the Commission, pointing out that there is no alternative to paying the Scottish rate.

Nottinghamshire.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held at Nottingham on February 11, Alderman Priestley, Newark, presiding. It was reported that the Insurance Committee has agreed to pay 4*d.* per prescription advance payment, but that figure would be altered when the approximate price per prescription is obtained so as to bring the amount up to 80 per cent. It was considered imperative that a Committee of Secretaries and Chairmen of the Pharmaceutical Committees grouped under the various Pricing Bureaux should be formed at the earliest possible date. Circular P.S. 20 was dealt with, and in regard to the paragraph about British manufactures it was held that as other traders than chemists handle foreign-made goods the question needs to be dealt with very carefully. It was resolved to issue a circular to all chemists on the panel stating clearly the position as regards recruiting. A letter was read from the Commissioners recommending the Insurance Committee to grant 1*s.* per 100 patients for emergency dressings in lieu of the one-third on cost. It was resolved to press for the original suggestion.

Oldham.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on February 8, it was stated that chemists' accounts were 1,463*l.* less during 1915 than in 1914. It was suggested that the enlistment of insured persons and more careful prescribing had contributed to the decreased consumption of drugs.

Oxfordshire.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on February 8, the Pharmaceutical Committee submitted an estimate of expenditure amounting to 15*l.*, and requested that this be deducted quarterly from chemists' accounts in the proportion of 1*d.* from each 5*s.* This was agreed. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported regarding the suggested appointment of a Committee for checking the pricing of prescriptions that such an arrangement is an unnecessary expense.

Preston.—A meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on February 9. Reference was made to a case where a doctor had prescribed a proprietary article for a case receiving Sanatorium Benefit in which the Sanatorium Benefit Committee recommended that the doctor be informed that this article will not be allowed in future. The report was confirmed. Mr. W. L. Holland (Chairman) said the Committee placed no restriction on the supply of medicine, but they claim the right to say what is extravagant either in quality or quantity. The equivalents of many extensively advertised articles with fancy names can often be prescribed much more cheaply. One case was referred to where a proprietary article which sold for 5*s.* could be put up for 9*d.*, and the Committee considered

they ought to be careful in such matters. The Medical Benefit Committee reported that they had considered the prescriptions of one doctor and had come to the conclusion that they are extravagant in the sense that the preparation ordered is a proprietary article, and that a drug of equal efficacy could have been prescribed at less cost. They recommended that the doctor be surcharged 1s. 6d. The Committee, however, decided to defer the matter in order to ascertain whether the doctor was given the opportunity of presenting an explanation.

Rochdale.—The Insurance Committee on February 14 agreed to the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, that payment in full should be made of chemists' accounts for the quarter ended December 31. The amount is 811*l.*; the prescriptions dispensed numbered 24,511, and the average cost 7.9d. per prescription. In the first quarter of 1915 chemists received only 15*s.* in the pound, and for the other three quarters payment has been in full.

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held on February 15. A letter was read from the Clerk to the Insurance Committee giving his opinion that the wording of the Medical Benefit Regulations, 1916, Article 8 (1) and paragraphs 20, 21, and 22 of Memo. 220 I.C. provide for the Pharmaceutical Committee or the chemist having right of scrutiny, but not both. It was decided to retain the right for the Committee to examine the prescriptions. Another application for alterations of dispensing-hours was received from the Insurance Committee, and it was decided to recommend that no alteration should be allowed. A letter was read from the Secretary of the Derbyshire Pharmaceutical Committee agreeing to form a Sub-Committee if possible of the various Committees covered by the North-East Midlands area. Messrs. Williams and Antcliffe were appointed to act on the Committee when formed. A letter was read from the Commissioners stating that they would be prepared to recommend that an *ex-gratia* grant be made to the Insurance Committee for the purpose of reducing the discount on the chemists' accounts for the year 1914 to 15 per cent. This is to apply to chemists who have signed the emergency settlement. It was decided to send a letter of thanks to the Insurance Committee for the support given to the Committee in pressing for a grant without expending further money in checking. The Committee considered a letter from the Pharmaceutical Checking Bureau, which promised a satisfactory checking of prescriptions, but not necessarily a check of every script, and asking for the authority to act as agents to be sent to the Insurance Committee. It was decided to ask for a definite promise for full scrutiny. In answer to a protest by the Pharmaceutical Committee at the appointment of a staff for pricing of prescriptions without a qualified chemist, the North-East Midland Bureau Secretary states that the senior members of the staff were selected because of their experience in reading and pricing prescriptions, and judging from the manner in which the work has commenced full satisfaction will be given. The action of the Secretary in making application to the Insurance Committee for a grant of 15 per cent. on account of the balance of 25 per cent. withheld from the chemists' accounts during 1915 was confirmed.

Southend-on-Sea.—A meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on February 8, when the adoption of the price-list of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., as the standard for drugs not in the Tariff was confirmed. The Panel Committee were unable to agree to the adoption of double dispensing-fees for after-hours' prescriptions, and in regard to "repeat" mixtures it was recommended that these be confined to the current month, and the date of the first prescription must be given in each case. The Clerk was instructed to send the necessary notice to medical men. Mr. S. F. Body asked if there is any misunderstanding on the part of the Panel Committee as to double fees. The dispensing-fee would only be double, and not the whole cost of the prescription. It would only be 2*d.* or 4*d.* on a bottle of medicine. He also pointed out that pharmacists had to comply with the Shop Act as well as other shops, and that if a prescription is marked "Urgent," the chemists are entitled to an extra dispensing-fee after their shops are closed. He moved that the matter be referred back to the Panel Committee for reconsideration. The Chairman, however, ruled that that would be out of order as the matter had been referred by the Panel Committee to the Pharmaceutical Committee. It would come before the Committee again. The Pharmaceutical Committee submitted to the Finance Committee an application for 30*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* on account of administrative expenses for 1915. This was agreed to.

West Bromwich.—Panel chemists on February 15 received the first payment under the 1916 agreement, at the rate of 5*d.* per script.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on February 8, Mr. J. P. Gilmour alluded to the negotiations which led to the settlement of the dispute regarding the conditions of the pharmaceutical service. He complimented Mr. McEwan, the Chairman of the Scottish Association of Insurance Committees, for the part he took in the settlement.

Selkirk.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on February 10, the Clerk reported that all the panel chemists within the area, with the exception of one in Moffat, had withdrawn their resignations and are now prepared to remain on the panel. A letter was read from the chemists stating that they desired to be represented on the Committee. Parish Councillor O'Hara, Galashiels, considered that as doctors and chemists were interested parties they ought not to be on the Committee. The Clerk pointed out that it was owing to the doctors being represented that the chemists wished to be appointed. The matter was allowed to drop.

WALES.

Monmouthshire.—At a meeting of the Monmouthshire Insurance Committee at Newport on February 11, the Pharmaceutical Committee requested that an end could be put to the prescribing of "repeat" mixtures, it being suggested that the following words be added to the clause in the Drug Tariff: "That no pharmacist shall be paid for any prescription of repeat mixtures." The Insurance Committee, however, did not agree to the proposal. The Pharmaceutical Committee also desired that an assurance should be given that stock mixtures should not be introduced during the present year; but, after discussion, the latter was allowed to remain in abeyance. The question of emergency dressings was discussed at considerable length and the Clerk said it had been arranged that the pharmacists should deposit at the surgery of a doctor a stock of emergency drugs and appliances. It was pointed out by the chemists' representatives that the arrangement had not worked satisfactorily. The Clerk outlined the procedure of rendering accounts for the current year and advised pharmacists that their accounts would be paid probably on the date suggested. The agreement with the Cardiff Insurance Committee for the pricing of prescription was entered into.

Notes.

At the annual Conference of the National Association of Trade Union Approved Societies, held at Manchester on February 1, Mr. F. Handel Booth, M.P., expresses his view, states the "British Medical Journal," that the administration of Medical Benefit is unsatisfactory, and particularly the panel system, which, he thought, ought to be abolished and a State or partial State medical service substituted. He thought that the medical service ought to include every form of medical treatment that a man could require, and the money provided by the Societies and the State is sufficient for a full service under a comprehensive scheme properly worked out. In other respects, he thought there is urgent need for the simplification of the machinery of the Insurance Act. Insurance Committees are far too large and the expenses of their administration far too high, while the cost of administration of Approved Societies is excessive. Among the resolutions passed by the Conference was one calling on the Government to proceed as soon as practicable with a scheme providing insured persons with medical treatment under State or municipal control.

AN ARTISTIC PAGE is devoted in this week's issue to the advertisement of Idris & Co., Ltd., aerated-water manufacturers, Camden Town, London, N.W.

THE NEW HOME of Wigglesworth & Co., tablet capsule makers, Westhoughton, Lancashire, is illustrated in the firm's advertisement in this number of the C. & D.

"P.A.T.A. YEAR-BOOK."—The 1916 edition of the "Year-book" of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association has been issued this week, and includes the changes in prices of all protected articles up to the end of December 1915. The publication has been issued rather earlier than usual, so that the drug-trade may have for reference a record of prices, a large proportion of which have been altered within the last few months. The "Year-book" gives first a list of firms (some 300 in number) over 100 articles controlled by the Association, and this is followed by a list of the protected medicines and toilet-articles. Lists of the subscribers are also given, and the rules of P.A.T.A. and the Chemists' Defence Association included.

Trade Report.

Prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

CANNON STREET, E.C., February 17, 6.30 p.m.

BUSINESS continues fairly good in the chemical and drug markets in spite of the chronic difficulties which prevail, and much more could be done if the goods we available. Synthetic chemicals, however, remain distinctly quiet, and the lull noticed last week has continued. It is not that the stocks have increased, but rather that buying is at a low ebb, and at the present limited values purchases are mostly hand-to-mouth. There are plenty of export inquiries about, but the difficulty is to secure permits. Acetylsalicylic acid is more difficult to buy, and is the turn firmer. Hexamine, chal hydrate, salicylates, and methyl salicylate are offered at cheaper rates. Acetic acid has sharply advanced (this we gave advance information in January). Benzoic acids are firm, sparteine is dearer, and menthol firmer. Potash chlorate is much higher; citric acid and tauric acids and cream of tartar are all firmer on the week. Sulphur dearer. Among drugs, cassia fistula is scarce; new Norwegian cod-liver oil looks like being dear again this season; higher prices are asked for lycopodium. Essential oils are all dull of sale. West Indian lime has been advanced; lemon and star-anise oil are very flat. The chief fluctuations are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Acetic acid	Acetyl-salicylic acid	Ammonia sulphate	Cantharides (Chinese)
Calaway-seed	Canary-seed	Cottonseed oil (crude)	Chloral hydrate
Coliver oil	Citric acid	Cubeb	Hexamine
Gloose	Cloves	Methyl salicylate	Palm oil
Leban-juice (raw)	Cream of tartar	Salicylates	Turpentine
Lin oil (W.I.)	Menthol		
Lined	Mint oil, Japan (c.i.f.)		
Lined oil			
Lycopodium			
Mustard-seed			
Nutmegs			
Potash chlorate			
Soy oil			
Spirine			
Starch-powder			
Sulphur			

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Business in drugs is brisk. Oil has advanced to \$11.50 per lb. for druggists' by size cases. Peppermint oil is steady at \$1.95 per lb. in tins. Menthol is higher at \$3.25. Cartagena ipecacuanha is dearer at \$3.15, and Mexican sarsaparilla has been reduced to 11c. Belladonna-leaves are lower at \$1.25, and erga is steady at 45c. per lb.

ETIC ACID is now appreciably above the parity of the recent advance in acetate of lime, and doubt is expressed as to whether the consumption of pure acid (excluding glacial) will not be adversely affected by the extremely high price asked. Glacial in carboys has been sold this week at 30/- per ton, but some are asking more, and for 80-per-cent commercial from 115/- to 120/- has been paid.

ETONE.—This article has now been added to the list of those in which business is expressly forbidden under Regulation 30a of the Defence of the Realm Act. It is causing inconvenience among regular consumers, who are not able to obtain supplies for actual use. The market has hitherto been driven up to an extreme level of prices in the United

States by the urgent demand of competing buyers, but business in future is likely to proceed on more regular lines.

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID is much less freely offered, and the lowest quotations appear to be 47s. 6d. to 48s. as to seller.

ALOES.—Good livery Curaçao in cases is quoted at 80s., fair to dullish 75s. to 72s. 6d., and bright capey 72s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Good to fine Zanzibar hepatic in skins are offered at 75s. to 80s.

The exports from the Union of South Africa during November 1915 amounted to 75,514 lb. (447t.), against 20,151 lb. (163t.) during November 1914; the eleven months' exports were 522,157 lb. (3,811t.), against 745,748 lb. (7,747t.) in 1914.

AMMONIA SULPHATE.—Quiet at 16/- 12s. 6d. per ton net naked at works London for 25-per-cent. ammonia for prompt delivery; Hull prompt is 17/- 5s.; Liverpool is 17/- 7s. 6d.; and Leith 17/- 7s. 6d. to 17/- 10s. per ton, less 3½ per cent. in bags f.o.b.

ANISEED is unchanged at 46s. per cwt. for good Spanish.

ARROWROOT.—The sales include over a thousand barrels St. Vincent at from 2½d. to 4½d. per lb. for manufacturing qualities.

ARSENIC.—Spot parcels of 99-per-cent. powder may be had at from 28/- to 29/- per ton. The difficulty of procuring freight from the U.S.A. is likely to interfere with shipments of future supplies from that country, and buyers might be well advised to cover.

ASAFETIDA.—We notice the arrival of 61 casks from Karachi to Liverpool; on the spot this drug remains extremely scarce.

BARBITONE for prompt delivery is quoted at from 62s. to 65s. net, but for close at hand there is an offer at 57s. 6d. net.

BENZOATES.—Both acid and soda are firm at 13s. 6d. per lb. for prompt delivery.

BERGAMOT OIL is reported from Sicily under date of February 4 as being almost unchanged with no important business. In London from 11s. to 11s. 6d. per lb. is quoted.

BROMIDES.—Demand is quiet, and buyers are acting cautiously at the extreme level of prices. Potash is quoted 25s., sodium at 18s., and ammonium at 23s. 6d.

BUCHU.—The exports during November 1915 amounted to 8,159 lb. (962t.), against 1,261 lb. (78t.) in November 1914, and for the eleven months ended November 1915 they were 150,520 lb. (22,886t.), against 142,495 lb. (26,575t.) for the corresponding period of 1914.

CALUMBA.—Better all-round prices have been obtained lately, especially for the lower grades, of which the bulk of the stock consists.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Steady, the sales including Japanese 2½-lb slabs for April-May steamer shipment at 1s. 7½d. c.i.f. and sellers.

CANARY-SEED is firmer and rather dearer at 79s. to 83s. per quarter for ordinary to good Morocco.

CANTHARIDES.—Chinese have arrived rather more freely of late, and are obtainable at the cheaper price of from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb.

CARAWAY-SEED is dearer at 59s. 6d. to 62s. per cwt. for fair to good Dutch on the spot.

CASSIA FISTULA is extremely scarce, the nominal value being about 50s.

CASTOR OIL.—Good seconds Calcutta on the spot is quoted 9½d. per lb. ex store, and near arrivals 8½d. quay terms. In Liverpool 8½d. is quoted for parcels afloat; a fair quantity is close at hand.

CHAMOMILES have been selling on the spot at 125s. per cwt. for French.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is offered at the cheaper rate of 11s. per lb. net for crystals or cake in bond.

CITRATE OF LIME.—The exports by the Camera Agrumaria from December 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, compared with the corresponding period of 1913-14, were as follows:

To	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914	June 30, 1914
		Kilos.	Kilos.
U.S.A.	2,447,681	1,101,369
France	897,462	730,443
England	1,162,603	773,023
Germany	207,091	497,903
Austria	171,966	182,856
Italy	306,579	545,995
		5,193,381	3,831,589

CINCHONA.—At the London auction on Tuesday 651 packages East Indian offered and met with a quiet demand, 123 packages being sold, comprising Succirubra natural shavings at from 7½d. to 9d., quill and broken quill at 9½d. per lb. The unit value for manufacturing bark is 1½d. to 2d. At the Amsterdam auction of pharmaceutical bark to be held on Friday, February 25, 1,731 packages, weighing 100,062 kilos., will be offered, the quinine-content being 3,123 kilos.; they comprise 95,215 kilos. Succirubra, 4,532 kilos. robusta, and 315 kilos. hybrid, of which 48,721 kilos. are root-bark.

CITRIC ACID.—Export orders have helped to improve the demand, with business at 3s. 1d. per lb.

CLOVES are firmer, with sales of fair Zanzibar up to 7½d. per lb. on the spot; to arrive, the sales include January-March and February-April at 6½d. to 6¾d. c.i.f., also February-April delivery at 7½d. to 7¾d.

COCHINEAL.—The deliveries this year have been about 600 packages, against 30 at the corresponding date last year. The value of silver black or grey is about 2s. 2d. per lb.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 7 that the cod-fishing has been hindered through stormy weather on the whole of the Norwegian coast, but the reports are that large quantities of cod have been observed in the usual fishing-grounds, and that the fish are in good condition both as to size and liver. The market for finest non-congealing oil is firmer at about 340s. per barrel c.i.f. terms. In London 1915 oil is offering at from about 345s. to 350s. per barrel ex wharf. No official figures have been yet received as regards the fishing, but offers of the new crop are now more general, and range from 345s. to 365s. per barrel c.i.f. for March shipment, and for 1915 oil 340s. is quoted. Best non-freezing Newfoundland is offered at 13s. per gallon. To-day we understand that cables have been received quoting new Lofoten oil at 400s. c.i.f., and that business has been done at about 390s. c.i.f. for prompt shipment.

COPPER SULPHATE for February-March delivery is quoted at 46l. to 47l. The War Trade Department have recently notified that they intend to totally hold up the granting of export licences for a further few weeks.

CORIANDER-SEED is steady at 17s. to 19s. per cwt. for common to good Morocco.

CREAM OF TARTAR is dearer at 190s. per cwt. spot for 98-per-cent.

CUBEBS.—Small arrivals keep taking place from time to time, and prices asked are slightly easier than previously—viz., 8s. 5s. per cwt. for fair.

CUMIN-SEED is firm and unchanged at 90s. per cwt. for good clean Morocco.

EMETINE.—Hydrochloride is selling at 6s. 6d. per gram net.

EUCALYPTUS OIL is unchanged, with 65 to 70 per cent. eucalyptol offering at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

FENNEL-SEED is scarce and is quoted 31s. to 32s. per cwt.

FENUGREEK-SEED is firm at 12s. per cwt. for Morocco.

GLUCOSE is again dearer at 27s. per cwt. ex wharf London for the usual brands of liquid, and at from 28s. to 29s. for solid. Pearl starch is 23s. and powdered 22s. 6d. ex wharf London.

GLYCERIN.—The position in regard to obtaining delivery from the refiners appears to be growing more acute week by week. The British Convention quotation is nominal at 114l. in cases and 110l. in drums.

GUM ACCROIDES.—At auction 151 bags Australian offered and sold at 58s. for fair sound, 55s. to 57s. 6d. for country and sea-damaged, and 20s. for sweepings.

HEXAMINE is offered at from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. net as to quantity, being cheaper.

LEMON-JUICE.—English raw is dearer at about 2s. 6d. per gal.

LEMON OIL is flat at from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., the spot value being from 3s. 6d. upwards. A Sicilian report, dated February 4, states that no change worthy of mention has taken place. The demand from abroad has not revived and business is dragging. However, producers of lemon oil (who usually combine this industry with that of the manufacture of citrate of lime), and who, owing to the present high prices of the latter, have no lack of income, are certainly not in need of money just now and prefer to keep back their stocks of oil. Consequently any demand from buyers comes up against the reservedness of sellers, and therefore no real decline has to be reported (such as the lack of demand from abroad might seem to warrant), but simply an easier feeling. The continued high rate of foreign exchange influences prices in foreign currencies.

LIME-JUICE keeps very steady at from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per gal., which has been paid for raw West Indian.

LIME OIL.—As no further supplies are expected and stocks are in few hands, prices have been advanced to 8s. per lb. for both the distilled and hand-pressed.

LINSEED is dearer at 90s. to 91s. per quarter for 1d. Morocco.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—Common natural undecorticated has been practically cleared off the market at about 40s. per cwt.

LYCOPODIUM has become scarce, and as stocks have been more concentrated, holders have advanced their prices, to 8s. having been paid.

MENTHOL is firmer with sales of Kobayashi-Suzuki 12s. 6d. per lb. spot and buyers. Near at hand is quid 12s. 3d. and February-March 12s. 4½d. c.i.f.

METHYL SALICYLATE of American make is quoted at 16s. 6d. to 17s. per lb. on the spot.

MINT OIL (JAPANESE).—The spot price for the premium brands is from 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d.

MORPHINE remains firm with more buyers than sellers. Makers are fully booked up with orders well into summer and only supply to regular customers at from 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d. per oz. net.

MUSK.—Artificial is quoted at from 38s. to 45s. per for 100-per-cent.

MUSTARD-SEED.—English is dearer at 58s. per cwt. good quality.

MYRRH.—The higher prices recently asked are being paid, the price of fair bold sorts being 60s. to 62s. 6d. and small and dusty 57s. 6d. per cwt.

OILS (FIXED).—Linseed is 1s. dearer at 44s. 3d. in pipes and 45s. 3d. in barrels on the spot. Cottonseed is easier 42s. 6d. for crude in pipes on spot, 47s. 6d. for refined pipes, and at from 50s. to 51s. for sweet refined in barrels. Ceylon Coconut is unchanged at 57s. 6d. for pipes at 59s. 6d. in hogsheads, both on spot; Cochin is 59s. 6d., 61s. 6d. on spot, and London pressed is 1s. cheaper at 48s. Ordinary brown crude Rape is scarce and nominal at 52s. British refined in barrels is 56s.; Japan in cases is 47s. 6d. c.i.f. afloat. Soya oil is 2s. 6d. dearer at 39s. for Manchurian in cases in London. Hull (spot) extracted is firm at 41s.; Lagos Palm is lower at 46s. spot, and in Liverpool 42s. 6d. for February-March.

OPIUM remains firm but quiet with prices unchanged.

ORANGE OIL.—A Sicilian advice reports that, contrary to lemon oil, a firmer tone is noted, and the available supply does not seem very important. On the spot from 8s. 6d. per lb. is quoted for Sicilian.

ORRIS.—Fair Florentine sorts are offered on the spot at 50s. to 52s., and good ditto at 56s. per cwt.; to arrive up to 50s. c.i.f. is quoted.

PARALDEHYDE.—Spot sales have been made at 13s. per lb. Pepper is firm at 7d. for fair black Singapore 7½d. for fair Tellicherry, and 7¾d. for fair Lampung—all spot; to arrive, black Singapore for January-March and February-April shipment has changed hands at 6½d. c.i.f. d.w.; value of fair white Singapore on spot is 9½d., Muntok 10½d., and Penang 9d. per lb.

PHENACETIN.—Consignments are to hand this week, and limited quantities of Swiss make are available at about 65s. to 66s. per lb.

POTASH CHLORATE has advanced to 2s. per lb. net, and even at this figure there is little to be had.

QUILLIA.—Slow of sale at 38l. per ton ex store, Liverpool, to which port large imports have taken place.

QUININE.—In the second-hand market there is evidence of a weaker tone towards the close, and large sales of the usual brands were reported on Wednesday at from 3s. 9d. to 4s. per oz. for spot delivery, there being sellers to-day (Thursday) at 3s. 11d. Reports have been circulated in Mincing Lane that the Dutch and American makers have advanced their prices, but nowadays there are no "official" rates in Holland and U.S.A., and business seems to be a matter of negotiation, depending on the urgency of the demand. The makers, however, are inclined to ask higher prices in view of the large consumptive business, and it is anticipated that the present level of values will be well maintained from their hands.

SALICYLATES.—As export permits are being restricted there are several offers at easier rates, both acid and soda powder being obtainable at from 20s. to 20s. 6d. per lb.

SALOL.—Spot sales have been made at 46s. per lb., with 46s. 6d. to 47s. asked.

SANTONIN.—The official prices quoted by the London representative of the exclusive exporter from Russia which were

gin in last week's issue show an advance of 20s. per kilo. on the previous official rates, and not a reduction, as was std. The prices are from 310s. to 340s. net per kilo., according to quantity.

ELLAC remains firm with a fair demand on the basis of 1s. per cwt. for the usual standard TN Orange on the spot; good is quoted 92s. to 93s., and fine seconds 10s.; fine Orange is 110s. to 115s.; AC Garnet, 85s. to 87s.; G.L., 80s. to 82s. 6d.; ruby, 72s. 6d.; and button, 100s. to 102s. 6d. The sales for delivery include March at 89s. 6d. to 91s.; May, 91s. 6d. to 92s. 6d.; and August, 93s. to 95s. 6d. to 94s.

DA NITRATE is firm at 17s. 10s. per ton. for refined and 17s. for ordinary on the spot.

ARTEINE has advanced to 36s. per lb. for sulphate. LPHUR is rather dearer, at 13s. 10s. per ton for flowers at 12s. 10s. for roll, ex wharf, London.

NNIC ACID.—American *leviss.* in 1-cwt. cases is quoted at 3d. per lb. net.

TRARIC ACID is firmer, and the outlook is still for higher prices; spot price is 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb.

AGACANTH.—Prices remain very high in view of the small arrivals, and still higher prices are looked for.

RENTINE has declined to 47s. 9d. per cwt. for American on the spot.

IX. VEGETABLE.—Japanese continues firm at 60s. on the spot and to arrive 60s. c.i.f. is also quoted.

Arrivals of Chemicals, Drugs, etc.

uring the period February 2 to 15, inclusive, the following produce has arrived at the English ports stated. Goods in transit are not included. The figures denote packages which are not specifically described:

To London.

Acetanilide (N.Y.) brls. 22
Acid (R'dam) blns. 55, (N.Y.) brls. 98; *glacial*, bxs.

Alumen (S'ghai) cs. 69

Al's (N.Y.) cs. 50

Ammon. nit. (Skien) cks. 680

Ammon. phosph. (Boston) brls.

Aniline dyes (France) pkgs. 31

Asp (N.Y.) bgs. 40

Asp oil, star (H.-Kong) cs. 10

Aimony ore (Sydney) bgs. 58, (M'bourne) 2,472, (Beira) 243, (Chile) 389

Ajeto-kernel (S'ghai) 319

Ajito oil (R'dam) cks. 1,210, (Beaux) brls. 10

Alp (Oporto) bgs. 420, (Beaux) 288, (B'lona) 49

Alinic (M'bourne) cks. 78

Bates (Genoa) 500, (B'lona), 757

Beoin (S'pore) cs. 63

Bleath ore (Beira, etc.) bgs.

(Sydney) cks. 2

Bleath subnit. (N.Y.) cs. 16

Bp acid (N.Y.) brls. 97, kgs.

Brides (Boston) cs. 190

Btu (C. Town) bls. 13

Ceput oil (Macassar) cs. 50

Cesium borate (Chile) bgs. 37

Cesium carbide (Go'b'burg) dms. 72, (Odda) 8,220, (Skien)

Cesium chlor. (N.Y.) dms. 102

Cesium citrate (Messina) cks.

Conga oil (Java) dm. 1

Cry-seed (Cadij) 100

Charides (N.Y.) bgs. 150

Cway-seed (Holland) 580

Czamoms (B'bay, etc.) 16, (Ceylon) 123

Cew-nuts (B'bay, etc.) cs.

Cin (Havre) 200, (B'bay) 369, (Beaux) 315, (Wellington, Z.) 280

Cia (H.-Kong) cs. 1,000

Cior oil (L'horn) cs. 50, (C'cutta) cs. 150

Cinical prod. (B'lone) cs. 5, (N.Y.) pkgs. 145

Cinicals, drugs, medicines, etc. (N.Y.) pkgs. 1,144, es. 22, (Avre) cks. 20; *drugs, etc.* 32; (Sydney) *drugs* cs. 30

Clies (B'bay, etc.) cs. 16, (Beira) 8

Come ore (Beira) tons 800

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Liquorice-root (Sieily) 15	Bismuth ore (Chile) bgs. 764
Lithopone (N.Y.) brls. 385, (Holland) 1,049, (B'lona) 100	Calcium borate (Chile) bgs. 4,980
Manna (Palmero) cs. 16	Canary-seed (R'dam) 175
Milk-powder (R'dam) cks. 60	Caraway-seed (A'dam) 190
Milk-sugar (A'dam) cs. 80, (N.Y.) cs. 10	Cassia fistula (R'dam) 10
Nutmegs (S'pore) cs. 50	Castor oil (Santos) cs. 1,000, (C'cutta) cs. 2,024
Mineral white (B'deaux) 1,450	Cinchona (N. Orleans) 19
Oils (fixed): Cottonseed (S'ghai) brls. 12, dms. 6, (N.Y.) brls. 1,000; fish (Japan) cs. 1,500; peanut (Japan) cs. 1,450; rapeseed (Japan) cs. 2,500 (S'ghai) pkgs. 761; shark (Japan) cs. 1,000; soya-bean (Japan) cs. 550; sperm (Natal) dms. 449; whale (Natal, etc.) dms. 2,899; wood oil (S'ghai) cks. 6	Cochineal (L. Palmas) 53
Olive oil (T'gona) brls. 58, (Seville, etc.) brls. 210, cs. 25, pps. 6, pkgs. 638	Coconut oil (Ceylon) pkgs. 332, pps. 316, (S'pore) brls. 232
Opium (B'bay, etc.) cs. 45, (Naples) cs. 39	Cod oil (St. John's, N.F.) cks. 585
Orris (L'horn) brls. 111	Cottonseed oil (N.Y.) brls. 1,400
Palm-kernels (Lisbon) bgs. 259	Cream of tartar (Oporto) cks. 5, (B'deaux) cks. 84, (T'gona) cks. 13, (St. Nazaire) 402
Palma-rosa oil (B'bay) potts 7	Drugs (N.Y.) cs. 39, pkgs. 172, (Havre) 20
Pepper (S'pore) 3,991, (Penang) 88	Essential oils (Java) dms. 8, (H.-Kong) cs. 50, (N.Y.) dms. 4, (Sieily) cs. 24, (Malaga) dms. 18
Perfume (M'bourne) cs. 98, (St. John, N.B.) cs. 76	Eucalypt. oil (M'bourne) cs. 50
Peptone (N.Y.) pkgs. 56	Geranium oil (Oran) pkgs. 8
Perfumery (France) cs. 153	Glucose (N.Y.) brls. 600
Potash cyanide (N.Y.) cs. 155	Ground-nuts (W.C. Africa) tons 2,017
Potash salts, undescribed (Uddevalla) cs. 17, (N.Y.) cks. 9, (St. John, N.B.) brls. 7	Gum almedina (Lisbon) 58
Pyrogall. acid (N.Y.) cs. 10	Gum copal (Lisbon) brls. 147
Quicksilver (Spain) bott. 5,020	Gums, undescribed (Lisbon) pkgs. 168, (Parnahyba) 39
Quillala (Chile) pkgs. 276	Honey (Chile) brls. 2,053
Quinine (A'dam) cs. 493, (R'dam) cs. 60	Iodine (W.C. S. Amer.) pkgs. 489
Rhubarb (S'ghai) cs. 24	Ipecac. (M. Video) 12, (Bahia) 3
Roots, barks, herbs, etc. (N.Y.) pkgs. 86, (M'seilles); dried roots, bls. 28; dried leaves, roots, etc., pkgs. 156, seeds (M'seilles) pkgs. 136	Kola (W.C. Africa) 4
Saffron (Valencia) cs. 2	Lemon oil (Palermo) cs. 13 (see also Lemon oil)
Saliyeic acid (N.Y.) brls. 9	Lime-juice (N. Orleans) brls. 15
Saltpetre (C'cutta) bgs. 2,983	Linseed (R. Plate) bgs. 10,395, (B'bay) 3,913
Sandalwood (Sydney) sks. 21	Liquorice-juice (Naples) cs. 27
Sarsaparilla (N.Y.) bls. 38	Liquorice-paste (France) cs. 154
Seeds: Castor (D'goa Bay) bgs. 221; rape (Vigo) bgs. 773; sesame (S'ghai) 1,400; sun-flower (N.Y.) 461	Lithopone (Philadelphia) 33, (R'dam) 80
Senna (Havre) bls. 57	Oils, fixed (Japan): fish, cs. 2,000; peanuts, es. 2,000; sperm, cs. 1,500; whale (So. Georgia) tons 2,000
Shellac (Havre) 91, (S'pore) 37	Olive oil (B'deaux) pkgs. 156, (M'seilles) cs. 832, (L'horn) es. 80, (Malaga) brls. 239, (Cadiz) pkgs. 1,296
Soda benzoth (Trepont) cks. 5	Orchella-weed (Chile) 150, (Lisbon) 1,496
Soda sulphoph. (N.Y.) kgs. 869, brls. 138	Palm-kernels (W.C. Africa) bgs. 56,122, tons 1,235, (Lisbon) bgs. 506, (St. Vincent) 147
Soda nitrate (Skien) 3,850	Palm oil (W.C. Africa) cks. 3,051
Soda oxalate (Treport) cks. 35	Pepper, white (S'pore) bgs. 367
Soda salicyl. (Havre) brls. 6	Perfumery (Havre) cs. 10
Soda sulphate (N.Y.) brls. 119	Potash iodide (Japan) cs. 10
Soda, undescribed (Go'b'burg) kgs. 260, (Uddevalla) cs. 30	Quebracho ext. (B. Ayres) bgs. 41,480
Sodium metal (Norway) tons 241	Quillala (W.C. S. Amer.) bls. 6,044
Stickles (Havre) cs. 397, (C'cutta) bgs. 48	Rennet ext. (C'hagen) brls. 16
Sulphur (Catania, etc.) bgs. 1,700, brls. 584, pkgs. 829	Rhatany (W.C. S. Amer.) brls. 122
Tannic acid (Portland, Me.) brls. 80	Roots, barks, herbs, etc. (M'seilles) bls. 13
Tartar (Messina) cks. 16, (B'lona, etc.) brls. 482	Saltpetre (Karachi, etc.) 2,985
Tartaric acid (M'seilles) brls. 9	Soda acetate (N.Y.) 72
Thorium nit. (N.Y.) cs. 51	Soda caustic (N.Y.) dms. 18
Turpentine (U.S.A.) brls. 5,650, (Pasages) 2,073, (B'deaux) 500	Soda nitrate (Chile) bgs. 10,647
Urea (Go'b'burg) cs. 20	Soda perborate (N.Y.) 80
Valonia (Greece) bgs. 11,412	Soy (H.-Kong) cks. 200
Wax, bees' (M'seilles) 13, (Bilbao) cs. 16, (C'cutta) cs. 14, (Beira) bgs. 40, blks. 43, pkgs. 72, (D'goa Bay) 96	Sulphur (Sieily) bgs. 2,952
Zinc oxide (N.Y.) brls. 650, (R'dam) 925	Tartar (Lisbon) bgs. 330, (B'deaux) 328
	Tartaric acid (Genoa) brls. 20
	Valonia (Patras) bgs. 939
	Wax, bees' (W.C. Africa) pkgs. 373, (Boston) cs. 54, (Chile) 26
	Wax, carnauba (Ceara, etc.) bgs. 328
	Wax, veget. (Japan) cs. 26
	Wine-lees (B'deaux) 39
	Wood oil (W.C. Africa) cks. 17
	Zinc oxide (R'dam) 365
	To Manchester.
	Alum (Boston) bgs. 3,360
	Arachis oil (R'dam) 60
	Beta-naphthol (N.Y.) kgs. 11
	Calcium carbide (St. John) 1,000

To Liverpool.

Acetic acid (R'dam) ebys. 10	Acetic acid (R'dam) ebys. 10
Albumen, egg (N.Y.) cs. 189	Albumen, egg (N.Y.) cs. 189
Alcohol, wood (U.S.A.) dms. 50	Alcohol, wood (U.S.A.) dms. 50
Alumina sulph. (N.Y.) brls. 250	Alumina sulph. (N.Y.) brls. 250
Antimony ore (Chile) 14,307, (B. Ayres) 620	Antimony ore (Chile) 14,307, (B. Ayres) 620
Argol (Oporto) cks. 1,150, (B'deaux) 172	Argol (Oporto) cks. 1,150, (B'deaux) 172
Asafetida (Karachi) cks. 61	Asafetida (Karachi) cks. 61
Barytes (B'lona) bgs. 700, (Boston) 320	Barytes (B'lona) bgs. 700, (Boston) 320

	<i>To Hull.</i>
Cream of tartar (M'seilles) cks. 54, (Palermo) cks. 88	Antimony ore (N.Y.) cs. 138
Essential oils (Messina) cs. 10, $\frac{1}{2}$ -cs. 15	Barytes (N.Y.) brls. 288
Farina (R'dam) 1,745	Bleaching-powder (N.Y.) dms. 468
Gelatin (Treport) pkgs. 22	Calcium carbide (Odda) 6,450
Gentian (M'seilles) bls. 18	Castor-seed (B'bay, etc.) bgs. 38,501
Lead acetate (N.Y.) pkgs. 34	Chemical prod. (Dunkirk) pkgs. 747, (Drontheim) cs. 650
Lemon oil (Palermo) cs. 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ -cs. 12	Cottonseed (A'dria) tons 12,554, bgs. 87,139
Liquorice-juice (Sicily) cs. 43	Glucose (N.Y.) 900
Lithopone (N.Y.) 200	Linseed (Bombay, etc.) bgs. 30,736, (Rosario) 10,669, (B. Ayres) 26,826, (Karachi) 2,848
Magnesite (Norway) 656	Mustard-seed (Holland) 600
Marshmallow-leaves (M'seilles) bls. 6	Palm-kernels (W.C. Africa) bgs. 31,904
Olive oil (Leghorn) bxs. 200	Palm oil (W.C. Africa) cks. 109
Phosphorus (St. John) os. 300	Peppermint oil (N.Y.) cs. 5
Soda chlorate (Treport) cks. 50	Rape-seed (B'bay, etc.) bgs. 27,431, (Karachi) 6,022
Soda hyposulph. (N.Y.) brls. 237	Soya-beans (Vladivostok) bgs. 69,792
Stearic acid (Ba'more) 336	
Sulphur (Sicily) brls. 501, bgs. 9,551	
Tartaric acid (M'seilles) cks. 94, (Naples) brls. 100	

To Folkestone.—Chemical prod. (France) pkgs. 8; drugs (France) pkgs. 19; perfumed spirits (France) cs. 3; perfumery (France) pkgs. 62. *To Goole*.—Almond oil (B'logne) cs. 17; essential oils (B'logne) cs. 32; farina (R'dam) 100. *To Grimsby*.—Ammon. nit. (Skien) cks. 62; calcium carbide (Odda) dms. 1,860; soda nitrite (Skien) cks. 82.

Heavy Chemicals.

Manchester, February 15.

Exports of heavy chemicals during the past month present an interesting feature, which has not come under general notice, the returns for January exceeding in value those of any month since July 1914. Although there was a decrease in quantities of soda and potash compounds and chemical manures, there was an increase in values, but as far as almost all other products under review are concerned there was an increase in both quantities and values. So far as conditions in the North are concerned, there is great difficulty in giving reliable quotations for bleaching-powder, caustic soda, etc., owing to the abnormal figures obtaining for resale lots. Under ordinary conditions 76 to 77 per cent. white caustic soda is quoted at 18*l.* 15*s.* to 19*l.* 15*s.*, and 70 per cent. 18*l.* to 19*l.* per ton on rails, but as much as 28*l.* per ton is being named for resales. In the same way, bleaching-powder is up to 25*l.* and 30*l.*, and these conditions apply comparatively to most other descriptions in this department. Sulphate of copper is responding rather tardily to the advances in raw copper. For this month's delivery 45*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 46*l.* per ton is quoted, delivery Manchester. Permanganate of potash is higher at 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb., while chlorate has advanced sharply at up to 2*s.* per lb.; yellow prussiate is about unchanged. Cream of tartar the turn higher. Citric acid dearer at 3*s.* to 3*s.* 1*d.*, and tartaric $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb. higher. Sulphur firm at 14*l.* for flowers in 2-cwt. bags; rock 9*l.* 10*s.* per ton in 3-cwt. bags. White acetate of lead is around 72*l.* to 82*l.* per ton. Sulphate of ammonia shows little change at 16*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.r. Manchester.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

The following notes chiefly refer to the Hamburg and Berlin markets under date of January 28, 29, 31, and February 2:

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID has been advanced by m.1 per kilo., and is now from m.620 to m.720 per 100 kilos., according to quantity.

AMMON. SULPHATE.—The Decree of May 27 fixing a maximum price has been revoked.

IODINE PREPS.—The price of crude iodine, which has remained unchanged for a lengthy period, has now been advanced by the Convention; consequently the iodine preparations have also advanced by from m.4 to m.5 per kilo., and are as follows:

	In quantities of 1 kilo.	5 kilos.	12.5 kilos.	50 kilos.
Potassium iodide ...	31	30.50	30	29.50
Iodine, resublimed ...	37	36.25	35.75	—
Iodoform ...	42.50	41.50	40.75	—
Sodium iodide ...	35.25	34.50	33.75	—

POTASH BICHROMATE.—Second-hands quote m.250 per 100 kilos.

QUILLAIA has been sold in large quantities, and is firmer again. Cut has been sold at m.175, and whole is m.160 to m.162.50

SHELLAC is higher again, as the demand remains extremely active; TN is quoted at m.400.

THYMOL is only available in very small quantities at m.80 per kilo.

VANILLIN.—M.99 per kilo. is asked, and it is expected that the price will advance further.

Netherlands Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

A New Soap Journal.—“De Nederlandsche Olie, et, en Zeepindustrie” is the title of a new Dutch weekly paper, of which the first issue appeared on January 22. The editor, D. B. Centen, Amsterdam, is the editor of the “Pharmaceutisch Weekblad” and of the “Chemisch Weekblad.” The new paper is intended as a professional paper for those who are interested in the oil, fat, and soap industry, and allied branches of trade, such as resins, lacs, perfumes, dyes, varnishes, etc. This is the first journal of this kind in Holland.

A Chapter of Accidents.—A serious fire occurred on January 15 in the pharmacy of Mr. Happé, in Nijkerk, a Dutch village in the neighbourhood of the Zuyder Zee. It was indirectly caused by the inundation of North Holland. In consequence of the floods penetrating the cellars of the pharmacy a carboy of sulphuric acid became mixed with water. Immediately afterwards the vessel was lifted up by the water, a serious explosion followed, and the ceiling and the room above it were set on fire. One of the men who were in the cellar at the time escaped, but was severely burnt. The charred body of another workman was found in the cellar afterwards. A maid-servant who was in a room above the cellar at the time the fire broke out jumped from the window, and died afterwards from burns. Two other persons were seriously injured.

Prices of German Chemicals.—All of a sudden German manufacturers of aniline and aniline dyes have informed their Dutch customers that, according to a Decree of the Government, the prices of these products must be advanced to four times what was paid in January. The prices were already very high, but this evil was redressed to a certain extent by the low value of the mark. The new Decree states, moreover, that henceforth the value of the mark will be calculated at 59*c.* to 60*c.* The Deutsche Bank für Handel und Industrie is given the monopoly of arranging payments between Germany and Dutch traders, upon condition that the value of the mark is calculated at the artificial price of 59*c.* A similar decision as regards prices appears to have been taken in the case of medicaments. Official information has not yet been given on this matter, but since February 1 medicaments of German origin are quoted at extremely high prices—for instance, acetylsalicylic acid at 18*l.*, hexamethylenetetramine at 18*l.*, and antipyrin at 36*l.* This enormous advance is to be charged upon all contracts that have not yet been completed.

Medicinal-plant Cultivation.—Since the outbreak of war pharmacists in all countries have had their attention called to the question of the cultivation of medicinal plants. The increased interest that has been taken in this matter has caused the Director of the Botanical Gardens of the University of Amsterdam to write, in the “Pharmaceutisch Weekblad,” an article on the cultivation of drugs as a hobby. A “Vereeniging voor Geneeskruidtuinen” has been founded in Holland for the purpose of promoting the cultivation of medicinal plants, the need for which Professor van der Wielen referred to in a lecture before the Society in December. Professor van der Wielen reminded the meeting of the fact that several medicaments need to be prepared from fresh plants; other drugs may not be used after they have been kept for a year, both of which reasons show the necessity for home cultivation of plants. The quantities of these drugs the pharmacist requires in his own practice are not large, so that he might easily undertake the cultivation of them in his own garden. Mr. van Laren, in the article referred to above, describes how to arrange a garden in which the owner will cultivate as many official pharmaceutical plants as possible, and he deals successively with the arrangement and manuring before giving details regarding the special treatment which each of the plants requires. An interesting sketch accompanies the article, showing the proper arrangement of the various plants and giving indications as to which are perennial and which require planting each year. The list of plants given is a long one, and includes those mentioned in the Dutch Pharmacopoeia and the Rotterdam Supplement which can be grown on native soil.

CHINESE GALLS.—The exports from Hankow during 1912 amounted to 52,665 piculs, against 44,541 piculs during 1913.

IODOCOL is a preparation of iodine in the solid form for use as a wound-dressing, suggested by Dr. Tissot. It is made by triturating 10 grams of iodine dissolved in ether with 300 grams of sterilised kaolin. The powder is stored in small packages, and keeps well. It is used direct upon wounds.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. The writer may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but he must in all cases furnish his real name and address to the Editor.

A Chemists' Union.

S—I should like to give my experience of the attitude of chemists generally throughout the country on the question of a formation of a Chemists' Union. I invited every Association throughout England, Scotland, and Wales to gain the feeling of its members as to the support that might be expected. I have been favoured with many replies, and, while almost all are in sympathy with the idea it is considered that such action should emanate from the Pharmaceutical Society. From what I have gathered, verbally and otherwise, from some of the most progressive men in the trade, I now feel assured that time should be given to the Local Associations Executive to enable it to get power to deal with matters of trade interest in collaboration with the Society itself. I still feel that the Society is not sufficiently representative of the craft as a whole (it only having some 8,000 members out of a possible total of 17,000) to be able to make absolute decisions on questions of vital interest to all of us. Moreover, the council of the Society itself needs reconstruction and such radical alteration in its constitution that it will "get a move on" things in the right direction. There is but one way such an alteration can be made, and that is by every member of the craft—at any rate, each in business for himself—joining the Society as a member before May, that may record his vote in favour of men pledged to further the utmost matters of vital importance. Without doubt, in matters relative to National Insurance dispensing, no new organisation could be so well equipped for such work as the Society; so that, all things considered, it appears to me that if we can get the Society to co-operate with the Local Associations Executive the combination should be more effective than a hastily improvised Union that would be at first but ill-equipped for the fray.

Yours truly,
C. BREESE.

Young Pharmacist (130/57), writing in regard to the formation of a Chemists' Union, urges that the necessity is further shown by the suggestion to register apothecaries' assistants as chemists without examination. The trade needs protecting also against the influx of women who act as assistants without apprenticeship and so lower the status of qualified men. The Insurance Act is tending to convert panel chemists into mere working tools, and steps must be taken to defend chemists. He suggests further that the project needs discussing at all local associations, and that some prominent person should undertake the position of treasurer and secretary of the movement.

Representation at Bloomsbury.

—You have always shown a practical and sympathetic interest in the cause of pharmacy, and this is the reason I approach you on what I consider is a most important matter. From the large number of letters that have appeared in the *C. & D.* it is very certain that there is something decidedly wrong in the world of British pharmacy. All sorts of suggestions have been made to remedy this state of affairs, but unfortunately up to the present with very little benefit. Many men consider that a trade union would be a panacea for all the ills that we are suffering from, but after carefully studying the matter I come to the conclusion that it would be much easier and better to improve the present organisation and build up a new one. The question naturally arises, have we got the best men in the trade to represent us at Bloomsbury Square? And without any beating about the bush my answer is an emphatic No! Nominations for the election of pharmaceutical councillors have to be sent in by March 18, and now is the time to look round and see that even of our best business men are approached and endeavoured made to get these gentlemen elected in May. Our calling possesses many such men who have made a name for themselves in public life, and I am sure that if we had more of these gentlemen as our leaders pharmacy would get a much better hearing, and we should emerge from these critical times with brighter hopes of the future.

Will all those who have the interests of the craft at heart seriously think over this matter so that something may be done before it is too late?—Yours faithfully,
COUNTRY COUSIN. (14/2.)

Chloramine.

SIR,—Our attention has been called to the paper published in the "British Medical Journal" (January 29, p. 160) by Dr. Dakin and his colleagues giving the results of their investigations on a new antiseptic which they describe under the name of "Chloramine." We write to point out that this word has been used for many years past (at least twenty-five years to our personal knowledge) by John Wyeth & Bro., of Philadelphia, to denote a compound chloride-of-ammonium pastille manufactured by them. We desire, therefore, to protest against the proposed new employment of the word, on the ground of the serious confusion and risk which will arise if it is persisted in.

Yours faithfully,

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Subscribers' Symposium.

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A Chemical Problem.

E. W. (128/45) writes: "I have about 8 lb. of a mixture of sodium hyposulphite and potassium bromide which was the result of an accident. How can I separate the potassium bromide?" We shall be glad if our readers will make suggestions for the economical solution of this problem.

Dependants' Prescriptions.

A correspondent, W. D. (122/48), sends us particulars of the prescriptions dispensed for dependants of soldiers and sailors, for which the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund pays the cost of the ingredients. The value of the prescriptions dispensed from November 1914 to December 31, 1915, when priced according to the National Insurance Drug Tariff is 22*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, for which the Fund paid 9*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* "W. D." does not think it is realised sufficiently that chemists are giving not only their time and profit on the drugs, but that they are only receiving part of the cost of the drugs. What do other readers say about this?

Dispensing Difficulties and Notes.

Readers are advised to consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to compounding difficulties. We welcome fresh problems and invite the co-operation and correspondence of dispensers in their elucidation.

Making Suppositories.

SIR,—I had made in 1880, and used for a great many years, a copper cup, something like a half-coconut, of very thin metal, with spout and handle, in which I used to melt oil, theobromatis for suppositories. The thin metal cup I found very admirable for the purpose of quick working. Now the point is, I used this first cup for many years and never noticed any effect detrimental to the cocoa-butter. I note you authorise copper in "The Art of Dispensing" for casseroles, etc. Quite recently I had a new copper cup made, and found that suppositories made with it displayed a slight greenish tinge, which, in my view, effectually "barred" their use—morphine suppositories. If this is the result of some acidity in the oil, theobrom., it is the first time in a good many years that I have experienced it. I mention the matter because there are some good points about this utensil, and Maw's have just brought out a "ladle" in aluminium for a similar purpose; Maw's is much too small. The copper cup can be made easily by any smith; but if it is not to be trusted!—Yours, etc.,

Q. P. N. (116/6.)

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

J. L. G. (102/7).—DARKENING OAK.—Exposure to ammonia fumes in an airtight box will darken the colour of a light oak frame. A solution of potassium bichromate is also used to give an "old oak" appearance to modern work.

A. J. O'S. (125/38).—CULTIVATING MEDICINAL PLANTS.—There is no book published dealing with this matter. We published in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1908, a treatise on the cultivation of medicinal plants, but that volume is out of print. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., send out free on application a leaflet which deals with the subject. This you should obtain.

Lemon-peel (210/38).—**CANDIED LEMON-PEEL.**—A pale colour is obtained by a preliminary treatment with sulphur-fumes, a method which is adopted both for bleaching and destroying bacteria which would cause fermentation at later stages. If imported peel is employed, it is washed for two hours to get rid of the salt, and is then boiled over a slow fire till soft, when the peel is transferred to stone jars and covered with hot syrup at 22° B. containing 1 oz. of sodium sulphite to each 4 gals. of syrup. After a few hours drain off the syrup and reboil to the same concentration, and return it to the jars. Every day drain off the syrup and reboil, concentrating it till 24° B. is reached; then reboil every three days, repeating the process six times and increasing the strength of the syrup until 26° B. is reached. Then follow the same method every eight days, reboiling 2° each time until 33° B. is reached, when the peel is drained and stored in a dry place.

Aurant (123/27).—**ORANGE-MARMALADE:**

Orange-pulp	...	...	40 lb.
Orange-peel chips	...	...	20 lb.
White sugar	...	...	60 lb.

Put these ingredients in a pan, and stir until the sugar is dissolved; then continue heating until the marmalade falls off the stirrer in flakes. Some preservative is generally required when this recipe is employed. A suitable quantity for the above is 1 oz. of salicylic acid.

The following recipe is one that was supplied to us some years ago with a high recommendation:

Bitter oranges	...	...	6
Sweet oranges	...	...	3
Lemons	...	...	2

Cut them as fine as possible, removing all the pips. To the cut-up fruit add 9 pints of water and let it stand all night. In the morning boil until the peel is quite tender, then stand aside to cool. Now boil again with 9 lb. of sugar until the whole jellies.

R. E. S. (123/61).—**BOOK ON ESSENTIAL OILS.**—Parry's "Chemistry of the Essential Oils" (12s. 6d., Scott, Greenwood) will, we think, suit your requirements.

J. E. C. (121/17).—The difference between petroleum and petrol is not a matter of purification. It is true that processes for making motor-spirit from petroleum have been devised, but these consist in "cracking" the petroleum by heat, which can only be carried out in specially designed plant.

H. E. (118/57).—**COMPLEXION-WAX.**—See *C. & D.*, August 8, 1914, p. 63.

A. H. C. (206/22).—**CIDER-PRESERVATIVE.**—Wood-charcoal is put into the barrels of cider to prevent acidity, and as a preservative a mixture of sodium salicylate (20) and saccharin (1) is used in the proportion of half a teaspoonful to each gallon of cider.

W. A. P. (125/71).—**GOLDEN CORN-CURE.**—The formula you refer to is as follows:

Ac. salicyl.	...	...	3ij.
Æther. meth.	...	...	3ij.
Ac. laetic.	...	...	3iv.
Collod. flex.	...	...	3xx.
Chrysodin.	...	...	q.s.

Misce.

H. S. (129/51).—The statement in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary* regarding the sale of spirituous medicaments by shopkeepers other than chemists is quite correct.

W. J. N. (126/61).—Burnt sugar is quite harmless, and could be used for colouring ordinary sugar to a yellow tint. Your inquiry is not, however, quite clear, as there is a reference made to milk which we do not understand.

Oleum (126/4).—No licence is required for the sale of paraffin oil.

Interested (126/9).—"Juice of citron" in the recipe for soldering aluminium refers, we should think, to lemon-juice. The quantity ordered, "a few drops," does not seem to indicate that the ingredient is of first-class importance.

W. J. C. (108/53).—**BOOK ON INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.**—Martin's "Industrial and Manufacturing Chemistry" (Lockwood, 21s.) is a book which will probably suit you. It was reviewed in the *C. & D.*, July 26, 1913, p. 137.

Calomel (106/63).—"The Prescriber," edited by Mr. Thomas Stephenson, Ph.C., is published at 137 George Street, Edinburgh. It is a monthly periodical dealing with therapeutics and medical treatment.

Wilkie (111/19).—**COLOURING ELECTRIC-LIGHT GLO**—For this purpose a weak spirit-varnish suitably stained with aniline dye answers well. Equal parts of white hair-varnish and spirit—or perhaps a larger proportion of spirit—coloured with aurantia or erythrosin gives a beautiful red effect. Other solvents are employed beside spirit, such as amyl acetate, in which case celluloid is added.

Pain-killer (129/33).—(1) **RHEUMATISM IN PIGS.**—The joint should be rubbed with the following liniment daily:

Liq. ammon. fort.	...	...	3j.
Aq. dest.	...	...	3ij.
Ol. lini	...	...	3ivss.
Tinct. iodi	...	...	3iv.

This should be used early, before the joints become hard. As internal remedies give pot. nit. and sulph. z. in doses of from 5 to 10 gr. of the former to 3j. of the latter daily to pigs from two to six months old. As a mixture the following is good:

Potass. bicarb.	...	...	3ij.
Vin. colchici	...	...	3iv.
Potass. nit.	...	...	3iv.
Aq. ad	...	...	3xx.

Dose: 3ij.-3ij. bis die.

A. M. S. (116/23).—**MANUFACTURE OF RESORCIN.**—The process usually followed is that described by Mühlbauer in 1887, as follows:

Benzene monosulphonie acid is first prepared by taking 60 kilos. of pure benzene (free from thiophen) with 300 kilos. of sulphuric acid at 67° B. in a cast-iron pan provided with an agitator and a leaden reflux condenser. To bring about the reaction the mixture is continuously stirred and a very gentle heat applied. After ten hours the reaction ceases. For the purpose of preparing the disulphonic acid, the monosulphonie acid is treated with an excess of sulphuric acid and run into another cast-iron pan similarly furnished with agitator and condenser. The last-named turned downwards. The mass is then with 85 kilos. of powdered and perfectly dry sodium sulphate and heated in an oil-bath, so that the temperature of the mixture remains for eight hours at 225° At first benzene distils over and is collected, while sulphuric acid is evolved. The sodium salt of the sulphonie acid is then prepared in the usual manner and thoroughly dried. The yield is about 200 kilos. Caustic soda 50 kilos. and water 10 kilos. is now melted over the open flame in a cast-iron pot until the molten mass is scalded as not to solidify on the addition of the sodium. When a little common salt thrown in dissolves rapidly with a hissing sound the needed temperature has reached, and after setting the agitator in motion 5 kilos. of the dry sulphonate is quickly introduced. When the mass has become brown and almost ceased to boil it is cooled, broken up, and acidified with hydrochloric acid. The resulting liquid is now extracted four times with 100 kilos. of purified amyl alcohol. After distilling off the latter with steam the residue is evaporated to dryness in enamelled pans. To purify the resorcin obtained it is distilled in *vacuo*, water and phenol going over first. At about 190° the pressure should be reduced to 650mm. On heating further the resorcin begins to boil and distils over. The yield is 20 to 23 kilos. of the pure product, or about 50 per cent. of the theoretical yield on the benzene employed.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," Feb. 15, 1866

Legislation for Chemists and Druggists.

If the resolutions of the Select Committee be adopted by the House, we shall get a Government measure which may not, and most likely will not, meet the requirements of the great body of chemists and druggists. How will the registering and examining body or bodies be constituted? Will the examiners be chemists or medical men? To what extent will the principle of self-government be admitted? These are questions which chemists should take into consideration before expressing their unqualified approval of the proceedings of the Select Committee. . . . We confess that we should rejoice to see the whole strength of the trade applied to the propulsion of a good Bill through Parliament. We want an Act under which the distinction between "druggists" and "pharmacists" would gradually die out, not one that would tend to perpetuate it. We do not recommend any union between "outsiders" and "insiders" that would be degrading to the former. What we wish for fraternity, we claim liberty and equality.

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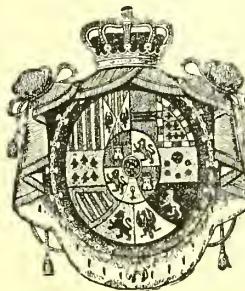
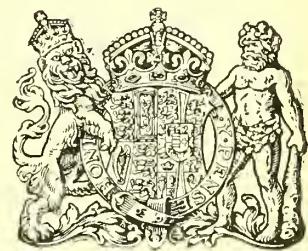
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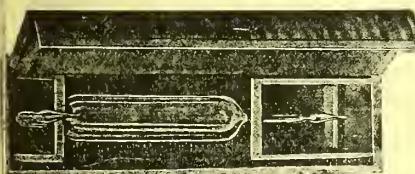
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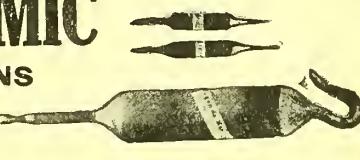


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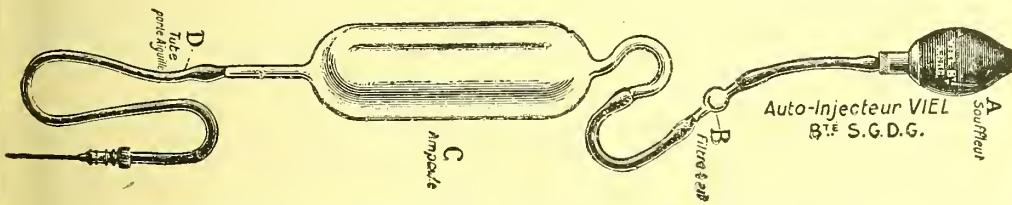
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me years ago, in response to a demand for a high-class concentrated Bronchial Wafer, we perfected the finest own formula and introduced it into the market

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We spared no effort to make this wafer

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therapeutic efficacy—in instantaneous effect—in perfection of form, with the result that to-day, although the number of "Wafers" on the market is legion, our make is still

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stable alike for the highest class and the humblest trade, these Wafers offer superlative value to the consumer, and are the means of bringing numbers of customers to the Pharmacy, orders being repeated time after time.

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ice in bulk; 3/6 per lb.)

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Large, 4½d. Retail; 3/- per doz., 3 doz., 34/- per gross } net.
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These Wafers average 120 to the ounce.

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CARBONATE, CALCINED AND FLUID.

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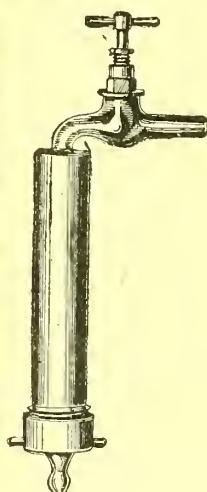
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These elegant pharmaceutical products are made from carefully selected gelatin of ascertained purity. Their medicinal contents are of the highest standard. A special process of manufacture secures the exclusion of air, so that the drugs do not deteriorate; it also ensures a perfect investment which will not leak or collapse.

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** Cod-Liver Oil	* Creosote Tonic Compound	* Salol and Santal Compound
* Cod-Liver Oil & Creosote	* Ferrous Carbonate (Blaud)	† Salol
* Cod-Liver Oil & Iron Iodide	* Ferrous Carbonate with	* Santal and Salol
† Colchicine with Methyl	Arsenic	† Saw Palmetto and Santal
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* Copaiba	Arsenic and Strychnine	† Thymozote
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* Capsule.

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‡ In boxes of 6 and 12; all others in boxes of 12, 25 and 100. § Also in bottles of 50.

For further particulars, see pages 175-179 and 206-209 of Parke, Davis & Co.'s 1916 Price List.



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Every particle is passed
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1s. 3d. size	10s. 6d. per doz. net.
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Beecham's Tooth Paste :

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Orders : Minimum quantity £5 value—approximately. | Packages FREE. Carriage PAID.

These Prices are the lowest no matter what quantity is ordered.

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I.B.—We would draw attention to the fact that all prices quoted herein are subject to alteration without notice, and that where stocks are limited preference is given to our regular customers.

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The Specific Emulsion for
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Retail **1/3** and **2/6** per Bottle
Wholesale **12/-** and **24/-** per doz.

Obtainable from
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Consisting of an "M. & J." Atomizer and Bottle of Liquid Iodex in Convenient Container. Ideal for use in Catarrh, other naso-pharyngeal conditions.

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We can offer on Spot or Close Positions (WHOLESALE ONLY).

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Bismuth Salts	Bromides
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Iodides	Salicylic Acid
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Pot. Carb.	Soda Salicylate
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Collapsible Tubes 9d. " " 1/1 " in U.K.

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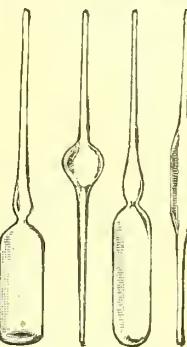
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**Hot Water Bottles
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Lung Protectors &
Body Belts.**

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Order at once, there may be
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"N.I." Quality 4½d. per gross
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RETAIN THE HEAT



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IN THREE COLOURS, PINK, RED AND BLUE.

8x6	10x6	10x8	12x6	12x8	12x10	14x8	14x10	14x12
5/-	5/-	6/-	6/-	6/-	7/6	7/6	9/-	9/- doz.

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TOOTH POWDERS in 1d., 2d., 3½d. and 6d. sizes.
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BORACIC & ZINC OINTMENTS—BULK & 1d. & 2d. sizes.
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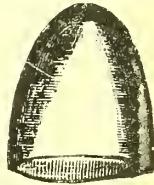
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none are genuine.
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Several injunctions in the High Court of Justice having already been obtained (reports of which have appeared in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"), W. J. RENDELL'S SOLICITORS are instructed to take proceedings against all persons (Manufacturers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name of W. J. RENDELL, "RENDELL," or any colourable imitation thereof in connection with Pessaries NOT manufactured by

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THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THIS SUPPLEMENT.

The Publisher desires to make it clear that advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Wanted, Exchange Column, &c., MUST BE PREPAID (except in the case of serial advertisers), and to ensure prompt insertion.

REMITTANCES MUST ACCOMPANY INSTRUCTIONS.

Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week. If it is necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done.

PROVIDE the MONEY is TELEGRAPHED

at the same time and the fact made clear that the money order is to be delivered at 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advertisers will assist greatly in the preparation and quick despatch of the Supplement by making careful note of these rules. Telephone: No. 3617 Central (3 lines). Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus Cannon London." (Three words counted as two.)

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circulation, but regular, steady success—the
best possible in the Drug Trade. It gives

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Mrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties, and will make Special Terms for such services.

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8.—NORTH-EAST COAST (Fashionable Health Resort).—For Disposal, through death, good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns between £900 and £1,000, present rate less through neglect; handsomely fitted Pharmacy and good stock; must be sold forthwith; no reasonable offer refused.

9.—HANTS (Death Vacancy).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, capitally situate in centre of village and surrounded by beautiful country; returns between £1,400 and £1,500, at full prices; rent £22, which includes good house and garden; price, valuation and small premium.

10.—SOUTH COAST (Death Vacancy).—Dispensing and Retail Business, including some Optical; position unique; returns between £1,400 and £1,500, present rate less under management; inspection invited; reasonable terms entertained.

11.—NORTH WESTERN MAIN LINE.—To be sacrificed for £250 an excellent Retail and Dispensing Business, giving a clear yearly income of £300; reason for disposal, vendor retiring; good opening for small capitalist.

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13.—NOTTS.—Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic Business; returns between £1,000 and £1,100; net profit £250; rent £35; terms about the value of stock and fixtures required.

14.—NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Mixed Country Retail, Dispensing, and Agricultural, with own Proprietaries in good demand; returns about £3,000, at good prices; terms, valuation and sum for goodwill to be agreed equitably.

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We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions can be sent to us direct or through 'Advertisers' correspondents in this country.

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BIRMINGHAM.—Cash Retail Drug and Drapers' Business; established 21 years (present owner 2½ years); estimates stock, roughly, between £600 and £700; fixtures, and goodwill £120. 222/21, Office of this Paper.

BLACKBURN.—Old-established, compact, well-fitted, a tentatively stocked Pharmacy in the heart of this large industrial district; exceptional N.H.I. connection; long lease; valuation of stock and fixtures only requires £300, part of which may remain; unique opportunity capital. Hacking, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 210 Eskrigg Street, Bolton.

BORDERS of Middlesex and Hertfordshire.—Old-established Business (never changed hands); working-class Customers under manager £2,400; low rental; good lease; proprietor trade could be doubled; valuation of stock and fixtures only asked; part cash could remain; trial of management view to purchase entertained. Apply, 224/200, Office of the Paper.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Now is the opportunity for a Chemist, Dentist, etc.; must be sold immediately; fixtures only; very old-established Business; through proprietor 28 years; needs working up, with success certain; large house attached; most conveniently placed; rates low. Particulars, A. J. Norris, Whittlesea.

EST. Midlands.—Old-established country business; no personal attention; splendid opening for Dentistry; large fitted shop, fully stocked; six-roomed house and nice garden attached; rent £35; price £270; part can remain. 223/24, Office of this Paper.

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Country Business for Sale; unopposed; 5-room house, warehouse, side entrance; well-fitted shop; business to be increased; opening for side-lines; rent £20; full satisfactory reasons for disposal; pleasant locality; price; 28 miles from London. 222/27, Office of this Paper.

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N.W. Suburb).—Good middle-class Retail, with N.H.I., disposal through nervous breakdown; well situated in main thoroughfare; returning over £1,100, all ready paid; comfortable house, private entrance; insured for £1,000; temporary decrease in returns owing to war, hence price asked. Can be viewed by appointment after applying "Ebo" (135/54), Office of this Paper.

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Suburb.—For immediate Disposal, old-established Business on main road; lease 21 years, 16 to run; rent £120, 52 let if; comfortable house, private entrance; insured for £1,000; valuation of stock and fixtures £450; valuation of stock and fixtures £450, temporary decrease in returns owing to war, hence price asked. Can be viewed by appointment after applying "Ebo" (135/54), Office of this Paper.

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(N.W. Suburb).—Good middle-class Retail, with N.H.I., disposal through nervous breakdown; well situated in main thoroughfare; returning over £1,100, all ready paid; house; low rental, on lease; convenient residence attached, garden; well-stocked shop; price for early sale £475. N. W." (225/25), Office of this Paper.

NORT
London.—Established Business in centre of busy mart; returns £1,400 to £1,500 under manager; good medium; scope for great increase; valuation of stock and fixtures only, or will accept £700 cash; part money could be allowed. 224/2, Office of this Paper.

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MPTONSHIRE.—Small, good-class Family and Agricultural Business for Sale, in best position of country town, death of proprietor; in same family 85 years; capable of development; good profits; good house and garden; fullest particulars. Apply, 224/25, Office of this Paper.

HEFIELD.—Retail and Dispensing; N.H.I. work; well stocked. Please apply, Pharmacist, 76 Spital Hill, Sheffield.

URR
Hills.—Village Business; valuation £250; returns net profit high; expenses unusually low; excellent house; capable of good increase; price £175. 222/25, Office of this Paper.

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Vacancy.—For immediate Disposal, old-established Chemist's in Midland market town; 28 years late fine opening for energetic man; very moderate rent. " (223/38), Office of this Paper.

DOR
e, old-established Business; lease, goodwill, trade-mark; own Proprietary Articles; death cause of sale. Address, Baden Road, Hornsey, N.

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immediate Disposal, Chemist's Business in the principal of Scarborough, as a going concern, or stock and or sale. Further particulars on application, Albert Newborough Street, Scarborough.

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e, Druggist's Business in busy part; reason for selling, the Army; rent £32 and rates; corner shop; £65 or less, Taylor's Pharmacy, Melville Street, Lincoln. This did bargain.

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chance to purchase thriving Business in growing town; no opposition whatever; also scope for Photography, Dentistry; double-fronted shop, modern fittings; sound disposal; quick sale desired; turnover about £650, in- large Panel; price £350; part could remain. 223/36, this Paper.

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23/7, Office
ING.—Thoroughly good Business in Midland county town; hands 26 years; three months' introduction given; low rent; returns last year £1,450; price about 23/7, Office of this Paper.

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INVESTOR or Acting Partner required, with £500 to £1,000, for sound Commercial Import business; knowledge of Chemical trade preferred; limited liability. Address, "Merchants" (220/9), Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIP with view to purchase; good established business; General Retail and Prescribing, with small Wholesale; three trade-marks; net profit about £600; average turnover £2,760. Apply, "Advance" (135/39), Office of this Paper.

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CARBOYS, capacity about 25 gallons, fitted in galvanised iron holders, replete with leather safety guards, each one in perfect condition; cost about 15s. each; on offer at 10s. each in not smaller quantities than 25; about 100 in all. Write, The Chemical Works, 59 Park Street, Southwark, S.E.

FOR Sale, about 600 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 gall. Stone Jars; hole for top; name on. Dusart, Lewes.

HEALTH-SALT tins, 3-oz., 100 gross; round, decorated, heat design, lever lids; what offers? Woolleys, Blackbnr.

MUST Sell at once, slightly used National Till; prints tickets; low price for quick sale. Write for appointment, Lloyd, 123 Leyton Road, Kentish Town.

SURPLUS Stock.—2 lb. Ammon. Bromidi, 26s. lb.; 8 lb. Sed. Sal, P.P., Crystal, 26s. lb.; 4 lb. Soda Sal., B.W., P.P., 24s. lb.; 3 lb. Bism. Carb., 16s. lb.; 4 oz. Cocain. Hyd., 20s. oz.; Glycerin, 120s. for 2 56-lb. tins; Mag. Sulph., B.P., small crystals, English, 1-cwt. kegs, 19s. cwt.; 1 lb. Iodine Resub., 20s. lb.; Absorbent Wool, nominal lb. rolls, 10s. lb.; wanted, Crepe Toilet-rolls. Meyer, Chemists, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.

WHAT offers for 5 lb. Pot. Brom., 4 lb. Am. Brom., 4 lb. Sed. Brom., 4 lb. Soda Salicyl. Pulv., 2,000 Aspirin Tabs., 5 g.s., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Phenazone, 2 oz. Cocain. Hel., 3ij. Atropine? 225/27, Office of this Paper.

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PHARMACIST desires to Purchase a Business in South-West of England or Bristol area, producing net profit of £250 per year; up-to-date business premises, modern house, and garden essential; half selling price at once, remainder at end of twelve months. Particulars, in confidence, to 220/18, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, on reasonable terms, small Cash Retail Business, in or near London; must be situate in good position; a neglected business not objected to if scope for increase. State returns, how long in present hands, reasons for disposal, with all particulars, to "Quinine" (220/22), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Country Business, market town preferred, or large village within 50 or 60 miles London; must have good garden; neglected business entertained, or opening for a new one (premium given). Give full particulars. 222/20, Office of this Paper.

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AGENCIES Wanted.—A firm of General Importers, Indentors, and Manufacturing Agents have opening for Agencies of all kinds; splendid situation Melbourne business centre; fine, naturally lighted showrooms and large windows; reference, Commonwealth Bank of Australia. E. Duncan & Co., Strand Buildings, 152 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

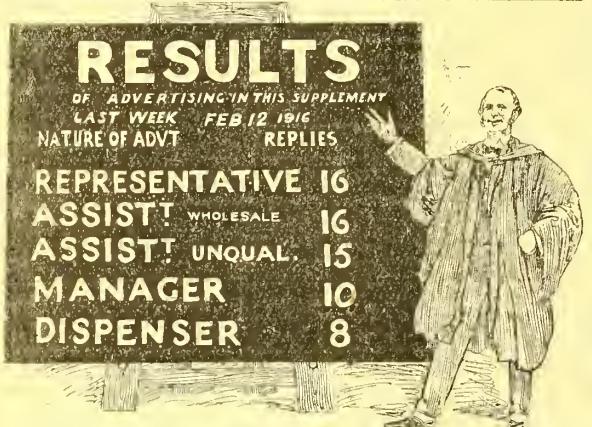
VERY remunerative Side-line direct from factory to user; sole Agency particular districts given gentlemen possessing really live connection amongst Chemists and Druggists in London, Warwickshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire. Apply, first instance, 225/24, Office of this Paper.

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RETAIL.

BATH.—Mr. Griffin has an immediate vacancy for a Junior, well up in Dispensing; comfortable home; indoors; short hours; close to Pharmacy School; non-eligible for military service.

BIRMINGHAM.—Assistant wanted who can Dispense; and also write; outdoors; hours 8.30 to 7.30; no Sunday duty; salary 35s. to commence; please send photo. Apply, Mr. Wakefield, Bellamy & Wakefield, 11 Highfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

BRIDLINGTON.—Junior Assistant required immediately, lady or gentleman; ineligible for military service. Please state salary required (outdoors) and usual particulars, Robert Sharples, King Street, Bridlington.

BRISTOL.—Wanted at once, qualified Dispenser, ineligible for Army, to act as whole-time Dispenser to an Institution approved under the Insurance Acts; applications from lady Dispensers invited. Apply by letter, stating age, qualifications, experience and salary required, to R. W. Mercer, Bristol Tramways and Carriage Company, Limited, Clare Street House, Bristol.

BURNHAM, Som.—Junior Assistant, knowledge of Photography. Full particulars, age, height, salary, etc., with photo, to W. H. Woodman, Pharmacist, Burnham, Somerset.

CAMBRIDGE.—Wanted immediately, good Junior or Improver, with some Dispensing experience; must be quick at Counter; outdoors. State full particulars in first letter to J. Evans, Pharmacist, 116 Fitzroy Street.

CASTLEFORD.—Wanted immediately, a competent and reliable Assistant; outdoors. Apply, stating salary required, and usual particulars, to T. C. Binks, Chemist, Castleford.

CHELMSFORD.—Assistant; age 20-25; for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; short hours, and no Sunday duty. Please state full particulars, references, and salary required (outdoors), E. Bunn, Chemist, The Central Pharmacy, Chelmsford.

COLWYN BAY.—Assistant, unqualified, required: good-class experience; ineligible for Army. Neill, Chemist.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST. Victoria Park, E.—Applications invited for appointment of a Chief Dispenser or Assistant (either sex); candidates must be duly qualified; attendance required on weekdays, and one evening weekly. Apply by letter, stating and with copies of recent testimonials, to the Secretary, George W. Secretary.

ASTBOURNE.—Competent Assistant; cutd; good penser; easy hours and duties; comfortable berth for rd man. Geo. A. Harmer, Eastbourne.

ASTBOURNE.—Assistant required for good business; outdoors, with furnished bedroom cation entertained from lady, if qualified and ence. Apply, with full particulars as to age, s etc., photo (to be returned), J. G. Gould & Co., Eastbourne.

GLoucester.—Assistant; to live over shop; grapher essential; comfortable berth; easy Chemist, Gloucester.

GRIMSBY.—Temporary unqualified Assistant getic, incapable man; only one ineligible apply; hours short; good salary; no Sunday d berth; outdoors; light Retail and Dispensing, age, height, salary required, references, encel turned), to Barkers (Exors.), Chemists, Grimsb

KENT.—Qualified Manager required for a we progressive business; must be about 42 and all-round experience; good agreement offered to "K." (224/131), Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—Unqualified Assistant, age abo Store business; permanency; must be a fir man, and bear an irreproachable character. "Office of this Paper.

LANELLY.—Wanted at once, lady Assistant, experience, salary, etc., to John Gower, C Street, Lanelly.

LONDON, outer suburb.—Junior for high-cla eligible man, or lady; indoors; comfortable hours. Apply, stating age, height, experience, quired, in first place, to "J. H." (224/9), Office

LONDON, N.—Wanted, an Assistant with goo perience for a middle-class Retail with N. Apply, with full particulars of experience, name when disengaged, and salary required (in "Chemist," 115A Stoke Newington Road, N.

LONDON, N.—Lady Dispenser wanted, Apothecar late, for good-class Light Retail and Disp outdoors; reasonable hours; state experience, salary enclose photo, to Starmer, Chemist, North Finchle

LONDON, N.—Manager for branch; house over March; knowledge of Photography; good Co whole day off weekly. "Seneca" (222/26), Office

LONDON, S.E.—Junior Wanted; ineligible; or time for study; indoors. A. Peel, 7 Half Mo Hill, S.E.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted a good all-round Assis class Dispensing business; married; live on with knowledge of Optics preferred. Please give lars as to age, experience, and salary required, of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted immediately, Assistant Retail, Dispensing and Photographic business military service; hours 9 to 9, Saturday 10 weekly. Apply personally, or by letter, with to Enness & Co., Pharmacists, 91 High Street, S.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Junior Assistant, lady, for Stock outdoors. Apply, stating full particulars, sa etc., Gray, 5 High Street, Barnes.

LONDON, S.W.—Lady Dispenser required; que d qualified. Reply, stating experience and sa to J. G. Feltwell, Dispensing Chemist, Barnes,

LONDON, S.W.—Tupholme & Son, 1 Coleherne T Court, require an Assistant; board and lod good salary to suitable applicant. Apply, per letter, enclosing photo and particulars.

LONDON, S.W.—Smart qualified Manager requi single-handed Branch; live on premises; also s fed Assistant; outdoors; must be used to Photographic work; both ineligible. Salary and references to (223/1), Office of this Paper.

DON Unqualified Assistant, accustomed to West-End, by February 28. Apply, Pharmacy Waldorf, 10, W.

DON Assistant required in Dispensing business. Kindly give full particulars, stating age, height, and salary required, to 222/11, Office of this Paper.

CHE Elderly qualified Assistant required, mostly in Dispensing; comfortable permanency; easy hours. When liberty and salary required, 224/13, Office of this Paper.

CHE Messrs. Griffiths & Co., Chemists, Droylsden, qualified Chemist to Manage Branch; must be up to date, have good references. Please send fullest details in application.

CHE Assistant for middle-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic business. Full particulars in first letter, Levenshulme, Manchester.

CHE District.—Qualified Manager required for good-class Dispensing business; house accommodation for married man. Apply, stating usual particulars, inclosing photo if convenient, to T. Woodruff, Pharmacist, Cheshire.

SRS MOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., Chemists, Portsmouth, capable Pharmacist (male or female); easy hours; progressive salary, with excellent prospects.

QUA Unqualified Assistant wanted (ineligible for military service), with good all-round experience, including outdoors; permanency. Apply, Pearce, Pharmacist, 10, St. Newquay.

TYPE (Mon.)—Wanted in March, an unqualified Assistant (outdoors), single preferred, ineligible for Army; or references required, and state salary. Apply, good, Pharmacist.

IBOR Wanted, a reliable qualified Manager; elderly, permanency to a suitable man; moderate salary. Mrs. Webster, 62 Victoria Road, Scarborough.

PIE Qualified Assistant for Branch Family and Dispensing business; hours moderate; full particulars. Apply, of this Paper.

ME ENGLAND.—Assistant required; experienced; permanent with good salary. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

INMO H.—Improver or Junior wanted for good-class business; outdoors. Apply, Dring, Chemist, North.

LOR DERBY WAR HOSPITAL, Warrington.—Wanted, Dispenser (female) for night duty; must be fully £100 per annum, no emoluments. Applications, experience, qualifications, and references, to be sent to the Trustee at once.

EOU LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Inc.)—Woman Pharmacist required immediately; salary £100 per annum; applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, with testimonials (copies only), to reach the 190 Newington Causeway, London, S.E., on or before March 25, 1916.

SPEC Good all-round Assistant (outdoors), accustomed to good country Retail and Dispensing business; no Panel; night duty; Wednesdays 1 o'clock, 8.30 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.; references. Apply, stating salary, etc., to Wm. Boor, 1 High Street, Wisbech.

ISTAN qualification not essential; outdoors; hours 9 to Sunday duty; half-day weekly; wanted February, M.P.S., 47 Haymarket, London, S.W.

EMIST Dentist, doing all Mechanical work on premises, required for Assistant. Please state full particulars, age, experience, ability in Pharmacy and Dentistry, married what family, class of business used to, when disengaged, references, photo, Foster, Ivy-road, Portsmouth.

IPETE Assistant required for high-class Dispensing business. State full particulars to Nathl. Smith & Co., 10, Cheltenham.

SPENS wanted to replace a Sergeant Dispenser in a Ambulance (T.F.). State qualifications, etc., 133/10, Paper.

MEDIA Permanent, unqualified Assistant, 30-45, good for Light Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic business. Jason, Chemist, Milford Haven.

JOHN BARKER & CO., LTD., Kensington, W., require a qualified Dispenser (one ineligible for military service); hours 8 to 6, 1 o'clock Saturdays. Apply, R. E. Baron.

LADY Assistant for Chemist's business; 30s. per week; permanent; must be capable Dispenser. State age and when at liberty, 224/130, Office of this Paper.

LADY, middle-aged, required to take stock at Chemist's branches; experience of the trade an advantage; good salary if suitable; permanency. Apply, "C. S." (223/23), Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant required at once for good-class Dispensing business; duties chiefly Dispensing, but state whether able to assist at Counter, also give full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required in first letter, or apply personally, Chas. Lowe & Co., Surbiton.

MESSRS. BRUNTON & CO. have a vacancy for an Assistant; one accustomed to a Dispensing business. Apply, giving usual particulars, to 240 Earls Court Road, S.W.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist and qualified Optician requires Improver or Junior; outdoors; ineligible for Army; best class of business; good hours; salary according to experience. Henry A. Hobbs, Pharmacist, Penarth, S. Wales.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted at once for country business in East Anglia. Apply, with full particulars, to A. Walker, 220/30, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager for Branch in Black Country; Mixed business and N.H.I.; live out; must have unimpeachable references. Please give full particulars and salary required, also when disengaged, to A. S. Price & Co., Ltd., Blackheath, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist in London district desires qualified lady, age 25 to 30, as Partner, with view to matrimony. Please write, in confidence, to "X. Y. Z." (222/28), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist required; short hours; no night or Sunday duty; West Central District; lady M.P.S. eligible. Apply, stating age, to Staff Superintendent, C.S.S.A., 156 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

SENIOR Assistant (outdoors), good Salesman and Window-dresser, with knowledge of Photography, for good-class country business; hours 8.30 to 8; half holiday, 1 o'clock; one hour alternate Sundays; good salary to right man. Send particulars to 220/35, Office of this Paper.

TOILET Preparations.—Young lady with good appearance and charm of manner required to demonstrate; previous experience in a similar capacity necessary; good salary and commission. Apply, before 10.30, Gibbons, Selfridge's.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted immediately; must have had good Dispensing experience, accurate at figures and good memory, chiefly for Pricing Prescriptions under new Tariff; salary 40s. weekly (outdoors). Trainer, Smethwick.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, ineligible for military service; must be a good Dispenser and Counterman, with some knowledge of Photography (outdoors), for country Family and Dispensing business in Midlands. "2342" (216/34), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required at once; must be sober, good Dispenser, willing, and used to a quick Cash trade; moderate hours and a good salary to suitable applicant. Apply personally (or enclose photo), Morton's Cash Chemists, Ltd., 199 Portobello Road, Notting Hill, W.

WANTED, lady to assist another lady in country business; easy hours; comfortable berth; good opportunity for one desirous of obtaining experience or wishing to study. Apply, stating salary required, to 221/19, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a competent, gentlemanly Assistant, accustomed to a good-class Dispensing and Retail business; not eligible for Army; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars in first letter, to T. Parsons, Pharmacist, Sevenoaks.

WANTED immediately, lady Dispenser, qualified, for Doctor, to assist another lady Dispenser; short hours; half-day holiday; alternate Sundays for half an hour. Please give particulars, and photo if possible, to A. MacLennan, 17 Catherine Street, Whitehaven, Cumberland.

WANTED, an unqualified male Assistant for Mixed business, capable of taking charge, or a female Assistant accustomed to Dispensing and Bookkeeping; short hours and no Sunday work. State salary, experience, and references to Hogg, Chemist, Ulverston, Lancs.

WANTED at once, unqualified Assistant for good country business; if married to live on premises; good house and garden; to one seeking a permanency this is a comfortable berth. Particulars and references to 223/70, Office of this Paper.

£3 10^s.—Capable Branch Manager for London, N., by February 28. Apply, "Success" (223/28), Office of this Paper.

£130.—PUSHING Salesman required in highest-class business; Photographic side, and with some knowledge of the trade preferred, but not essential; splendid prospects; easy hours; must not be eligible for Army. Replies in confidence to 124/59, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

COMPETENT man required for the Despatch Department of Manufacturing Chemists. State age and salary required, 222/15, Office of this Paper.

COMPRESSED Tablets.—Experienced man wanted; War Office work (men badged). Apply, with fullest particulars as to experience, salary required, etc., to Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., Nelson Street, Bradford.

DRUGGISTS' Sundries.—Man required, with knowledge of Sundries and Instruments, for putting up orders in Wholesale City Warehouse, Dakin Bros., Ltd., 82 Middlesex Street, Bishops-gate, E.C.

FOREWOMAN for Chemists' Sundries Packing, experienced. State age, wage, and experience to Sangers, 42a Hampstead Road, N.W.

ALL FORSTER & CO., LTD., Wholesale Druggists' Sundries-men and Manufacturing Chemists, Newcastle-on-Tyne, require a Representative (ineligible for military service) for the North of England. Apply, by letter, to the above address, stating experience, salary required, etc.

LABORATORY.—Youth, aged 16, tall, strong, and intelligent, wanted in Manufacturing Laboratory of Wholesale Druggists'; opportunity for learner. Apply, Dakin Bros., Ltd., 82 Middlesex Street, E.

MAN required for Wet Counter; filling; also Finishers. Apply, Stevenson & Howell, 95A Southwark Street, S.E.

PACKED Goods Department.—Unqualified Assistant; one with experience in Perfumery and Toilet Articles preferred. State age, experience, and salary required, Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Liverpool.

REQUIRED at once, by a Wholesale firm, a competent Wet Cellarman. State wages and experience, 222/14, Office of this Paper.

SHIPPING Clerk wanted, male or female, experienced in Drug and Chemical trade preferred. Apply, by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required, to "H. J. K." Burgoyne, Buridges & Co., East Ham, E.

SUNDRIES, Patents, etc.—Efficient and experienced Price wanted by London Wholesale house; above military age. 217/31, Office of this Paper.

TABLETS (Compressed).—Wanted, an Assistant used to Granulating and to Management of Machines. Apply, by letter, stating wages required and past experience, to Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., 40 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

WANTED at once, in the Buying Department of a large City Wholesale Druggist's, a Clerk who has a knowledge of the trade and is quick at figures. Write, giving full particulars, to "D." (134/23), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, one unqualified Assistant with good-class experience not eligible for the Army; also one Drug Warehouseman for filling and despatching orders. Apply, stating particulars, to Wilson & Kitchin, Wholesale and Retail Chemists, Whitehaven.

WET-FLOOR hand required. Apply, stating salary required, to Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., 40 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED

IS. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepd.

The Advertiser may, if preferred, be addressed to this Office, and forwarded or payed additional charge of 6d.

[HOME.] RETAIL.

CAPABLE Pharmacist (26), ineligible, required as Manager or Assistant Manager; with 30 years' experience in London; excellent references. 222/12, Office of this Paper.

LIVE Counterman, well used to quick work; excellent references, married, and reliable; where push, tact, and good management are required and ineligible. Apply to "Iridis" (220/23), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, Manager, or Locum; dispensed; "Alpha," 10 Leyton Road, Northam, Southampton.

ASSISTANT or Managing; age 44; 5 ft. 6 in., Dispensing, Photographic; used town and country; unqualified; permanency; South, S.W., or V. "Reliable" (220/29), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 26; ineligible Army; 11 years' experience; competent Dispenser, Prescriber, Windograph; able to take charge; good references; preferred. 219/31, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, unqualified (29), married, at present berth 4½ years; Dispensing, Counter; experience; could take charge in absence of principal; "Alpha," 12 Heathfield Road, Bromley.

ASSISTANT (24), smart, well up in English Pharmacy, seeks place in good-class Pharmacy, excellent references. P. Carter, 41 Boulevard Havre.

CAPABLE Dispenser; tactful salesman; good engaged. Forster, 54 Romilly Road, Finsbury.

COMPETENT Assistant, 29; tall; unqualified, Counter and Dispenser; London and perience; disengaged. "Reliable," 84 Bristol Coventry.

COUNTRY preferred; situation as Manager; Optician; Photographic and Agricultural permanency, with a view to succession if age 35. 223/31 Office of this Paper.

ISENGAGED, Locum (51); single; thorough Photography nil; abstainer; excellent tested; registered, 73 St. Andrew's, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

DISPENSER; qualified; 42; excellent references of this Paper.

DISPENSER; ex-Army Compounder; 3 years' experience. "Alpha," 28 Park Grove, West Ham.

DISPENSER, Bookkeeper, and Surgery Assistant; desires post with Doctor or Institution; inclined to encumbrances; experienced and abstainer; preferred; present post six years. W. Watts, 54 Guildford.

DISPENSER and Counterman, used N.H.I.; 30 years' experience; 6 ft.; disengaged 23rd inst.; City preferred. "B," 4 The Parade, Sudbury, Herts.

DISPENSER, lady (qualified), seeks part-time Doctor or Institution; experienced; good 225/35, Office of this Paper.

ELDERLY, qualified, active, wishes to fill Monday Saturday. "J. S. L." 12 Parkhall Road, East Finchley.

EVENING Dispensing or Counter, 6.30 to 9.30 p.m. Assistant; ineligible; in London. Apply of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Buyer and Organiser open to proprietor of large business (preferably with Store); take sole responsibility; ample references. of this Paper.

(18 years), unqualified Assistant requires engagement; disengaged 6.30; Dispensing or references; London, W. preferred. 222/36, Office of this Paper.

AN
ers his services on one or two evenings a week for experience in Dispensing; North London, Bury Park or Muswell Hill; willing to make useful. Please write, Mr. S. F. Hamlin, Melbury, Well Hill, N.

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Temporary; 44; General all-round. Photography; disengaged. Houghton, Hambledon, Dorchester.

a country district; disengaged March 4; qualified; excellent references; first-class experience; energetic. Dewey, 3 Helena Avenue, Margate.

Temporary Assistant; Pharmaceutical Chemist; first-experienced; Botham, Southdowns, Rogate, Petersfield.

Qualified; experienced; abstainer; 41; disengaged; Pharmacist," 20 Hawkwood Road, Bournemouth.

Temporary; 33; reliable, capable, experienced; first-references; qualified; now disengaged. "Leicester" Office of this Paper.

MR, a stainer, capable, energetic, desires permanency good prospects; high-class London, Provincial, and experience; knowledge French and Photography. 37, Office of this Paper.

MR, Qualified, married, over military age, desires change; 40, end of March. "North" (219/32), Office of

ER or locum; qualified; elderly, active. "F. B.," Bright Street, C. on M., Manchester.

ER or its situation; up-to-date trading; experienced in controlling staff; Major qualification. Write, 116 Spring Street, Bury, Lancashire.

ER or Senior, unqualified, desires change; 7 years' management; age 37; married; reliable and all branches; N.H.I. Dispensing; first-class money; good salary essential; ineligible for 40 Soho Hill, Birmingham.

ER or lified; West End or City, etc. 223/34, Office of this Paper.

ER or locum; middle-aged; active; varied experience; best references; disengaged. "M.P.S." Office of this Paper.

ER or locum (46); qualified; satisfactory references; Parafarm (225/31), Office of this Paper.

one was in London by experienced Assistant. Apply, 225/23, Office of this Paper.

WIST or nelligible, excellent experience, able to organise office; requires position as Manager; prospects and be good. 224/3, Office of this Paper.

ER or senior; can take charge; unqualified; Dispenser, druggist; 20 years' London and Provincial experience; will travel; unfit for Army. "Hexa," Avenue, Blackpool.

IED, elderly; exceptional experience and ability; short moderate salary; can take charge for duration of per. 4 years. "Spero" (216/28), Office

IED, ; married; experienced Buyer and Manager; eventual succession; disengaged (London only). 224/4, Office of this Paper.

IED, "H" engaged mornings; Manchester district pre- 106 Heald Place, Rusholme, Manchester.

QUALIFIED Chemist, experienced, elderly, open light partial engagement; town or country. "Luke," 1 King's Cross Road, London.

RUSSIAN Pharmacist; 23; tall; wide experience, Continental and English, Dispensing, Laboratory work; full or part time. Shiffrin, 16 Grosvenor Road, Canonbury, N.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Lady Dispenser (Hall) desires post, part-time. "S. P." 16 Mount Pleasant, Bilton.

YOUNG lady Dispenser, qualified, requires post as Assistant, preferably with a Doctor. Miss Hardy, The Burrows, Swansea.

2 TO 5.30.—Qualified Dispenser requires daily engagement. Miss Samuels, 156 Elgin Avenue, W.

WHOLESALE.

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ADVERTISER, 16 years' experience with leading Wholesale and Retail houses, desires better post where ability and organising power will count; qualified. Apply, 224/6, Office of this Paper.

ANALYTICAL Chemist.—Junior requires position in Chemical Laboratory; age 20; good knowledge of General Analysis; excellent references. "Phenol" (224/21), Office of this Paper.

BUSINESS man, well recommended, desires responsible position immediately; aged 29; married and ineligible; exceptionally extensive Drug and Chemical trade experience; expert correspondent and accountant; used to control of staff; adaptability, energy, and initiative; salary £160 to commence. 224/1, Office of this Paper.

F. S. MARSDEN; 12 years Messrs. Warwick Bros.; ground, N. West, Midlands, West, N. and S. Wales; ineligible military service, 22 Cotton Lane, Moseley, Birmingham.

INELIGIBLE; with Chemical training (F.C.S.); open to fill any useful position during war; age 33. C. Bennett, Escot, Penzance.

LABORATORY Hand (qualified); full knowledge of Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic preparations; 30 years' experience; knowledge of languages; first-class references. 218/36 Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE; London and 50 miles radius; exceptionally well known to the trade; 12 years' real selling experience on this ground; Proprietaries, Drugs, and Perfumery; good record; first-class references; shortly disengaged. Apply, 223/22, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Chemist (26), ineligible, 10 years' experience in Pharmaceutical, Perfumery, Galenical, and Chemicals, unqualified, capable supervisor, desires permanency. 223/29, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCADAM & TUCKNIS, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Established 1898. Telephone, 81 Lee Green. Shares for Sale (free of commission, subject).—60 Camwall Preference, 6s. 9d.; 10 Ordinary, 1s.; 100 Idris "A" Preference, 4s.; 300 Lewis & Burrows 6 per cent. Preference, 12s. 1d.; 10 Reekitts & Sons Ordinary, 9s.; 95 W. Gossage Preference, 19s. 4d.; 200 Peck Frean Preference, 19s.; 200 Evans Lescher Preference, 18s. 10d.; 400 G. B. Kent Preference, 18s.; 100 Parkes Drug Ordinary, 8s. c.d.; 150 Preference, 15s. 3d. c.d.

Wanted (subject).—£1,000 Idris Debentures. Every effort made to effect business for Buyers and Sellers in all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London County and Westminster.

SECOND-HAND Chemists' Fittings.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 269 Old Street, London, E.C.

SHOPFITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—12-ft. Mahogany and Plate-glass Serving Counter, £9 10s.; Mahogany and Plate-glass Perfumery Showcase and Desk, Mirror back and Plate-glass shelves, 58s.; 8-ft. Mahogany and Bent Plate-glass Counter-case, with Display and Serving Shelves, £6 17s. 6d.; 10-ft. handsome Piano Wall Showcase, great bargain, £21; quantities of other cheap lines. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

BEST cash price paid for all old Cameras, any make, also all Old Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. S. E. Hackett, 23 July Road, Liverpool, E.

CHEMIST'S good second-hand 12-ft. Mahogany Drug Fitting, 6-ft. Mahogany Dispensing Screen and Counter, 4-ft. Mahogany Wall-case; 10-ft. Glass-fronted Counter; Nest of Counter Drawers; Perfumery Case and Desk; 4-ft. Bent Glass Counter Case; the lot £45; bargain; cheapest house for Window Enclosures, Mirrors, Glass Shelves, modern Shop Fronts, Improvements, etc.; plans prepared; estimates free. Mills, Shopfront, Shopfitting, and Glass Facia Works, 163-165 Old Street, London, E.C. 'Phone London Wall 550.

DON'T TROUBLE TO THINK!

what style of Cards will ensure giving **BEST RESULTS** for your next Window Display.

SEND ALONG YOUR ORDER and particulars—WE WILL DO THE THINKING and supply THE RIGHT STYLE to secure you **EXCELLENT SALES.**

OUR PRICES ARE **LOW. QUALITY—THE BEST.**

F. MERTEN & CO., 72 MARLBOROUGH ROAD, HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N. | Previous Advt. cancelled

WAR WANTS EXCHANGE.

The object of this section is to facilitate the interchange of pharmaceutical products which are scarce at present owing to the war, and which the inquirers have failed to obtain through the ordinary business channels.

TERMS

Minimum charge (including registration fee) of 1/- for six words or less; 2d. per word beyond, prepaid. Inquiries are inserted with a registration number attached to each item, and replies will be communicated direct to the inquirers by the Information Department of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

WANTED.

Principals having any of the following articles to dispose of are requested to notify the fact by postcard or otherwise stating quantity and price to

THE WAR WANTS EXCHANGE.

"The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Actol (222/37)	Metol (220/5) and (225/30)
Adalin (222/37)	Phenazonium (220/5) and (225/37)
Aspirin tablets or powder (223/18)	Pot. bromide (220/5) and (225/37)
Bromural (222/37)	Pyramidon, powder or tablets (223/18)
Carlsbad Sprudel salts, crystal (224/20)	Quin. sulph. (225/30)
Chloralamid, powder or tablets (223/18)	Resorcin (220/5)
Eugallol (222/37)	Salol (220/5)
Hydroquinone (220/5) and (225/30)	Sandow's Vichy Salz., 1 doz. (134/32)
Lavender oil (Mitcham, any quantity) (222/37)	Sodii bromide (225/30)
Marienbad pills (Kleewein) (222/37)	Sodii salicylas (225/30)

FOR DISPOSAL.

Good-faith buyers of the following articles are requested to communicate their exact requirements promptly to us, and we shall place them in touch with sellers:

Acid. acet.-salicyl. tablets, 500 gr. 5 (217/1)	Chloral hydras, 1 lb. (210/7)
Acid. salicylas pulv. (Schering), 8 oz. (220/31)	Chloralamid, 1 oz. (222/18)
Ammon. bromid. tablets, 1,000 gr. 5 (224/22)	Chlorophyll, 1 1/4 lb. tin (222/35)
Ammon. chlorid. tablets, 6 lb. gr. 5 (224/22)	Cocaine hydrochlor., 1 oz. (217/1)
Atophan tablets, 1 x 25 (222/18)	Codeia (217/35)
Atropin sulph., 1 dr. (222/18)	Coryfin, 2 oz. (222/18)
Beta-naphthol (217/35)	Creosotal, 2 oz. (222/18)
Butyl-chloral hydras (217/35) and 2 lb. (210/7)	Dermatol, 1 oz. (210/7)
	Equinamine, 1 oz. (217/1)
	Guaiacol carb., 4 oz. (222/18)
	Hydroquinone, 2 oz. (217/1)
	Methyl salicylate, 6 lb. (217/1)

Metol, 8 oz. (210/7)	Quin. sulph. tablets, 1 gr. 1 (224/2)
Morphia bromide, 4 oz. (bottles), 1 oz. (loose) (216/31)	Salol, 8 oz. (217/1)
Morphia hydrobromide, 4 oz. (tablets) (216/31)	Sodii benzoate, 1 lb. (217/1)
Morphia hypophosphite, 5 oz. (216/31)	Sodii benzoate, 1 lb. (217/1)
Paraldehyde, 1 lb. (210/7)	Sulphonal (215/5), and (210/17)
Phenacetin, pulv., 20 oz. (223/8)	Phenacetin tablets, 20 x 100 gr. 5 (224/222/18)
Phenolphthalein, 1 lb. (210/7)	Trional, 3 oz. (210/7)
	Urethane, 3 oz. (210/7)
	Veronal, 1 oz. (210/7)

EXCHANGE COUPON

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny word if we register the address and attach a number. No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter to be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publishers reserves the right to open and refuse to forward communications received which he may consider contrary to the rules.

FOR DISPOSAL.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

PHENACETIN tabs., 1,000; antipyrin tabs., 300; phenacetin loz., 2 25's; bismuth salicylate, 3 oz.; butyl-oral 4 oz. (216/33), Office of this Paper.	phenacetin loz., 2 25's; bismuth salicylate, 3 oz.; butyl-oral 4 oz. (216/33), Office of this Paper.
SODII salicylas, 2 lb., 40s.; 8 oz. sulphonal, 38d. per 8 oz. ferri et quinine cit., 1s. 1d.; 1,000 am. 44s. 6d., 500 at 45s. per 1,000. Morgan Bros., 93 Peacocke Road, London, N.	SODII salicylas, 2 lb., 40s.; 8 oz. sulphonal, 38d. per 8 oz. ferri et quinine cit., 1s. 1d.; 1,000 am. 44s. 6d., 500 at 45s. per 1,000. Morgan Bros., 93 Peacocke Road, London, N.
INDIGO pulv. 14 oz., 16s. 6d.; glue, best, 40 lb., 8d.; glue, rectif., 7 lb., 5s.; raw sienna, 8 lb., 6d.; emerald green, 1s. 9d.; 35 lb. Vandyk brown powder, 2 1/2 lb. pulv. potas. bichrom., 4s.; Chapman's cat oil, Jackson, Dickson Road, Blackpool.	INDIGO pulv. 14 oz., 16s. 6d.; glue, best, 40 lb., 8d.; glue, rectif., 7 lb., 5s.; raw sienna, 8 lb., 6d.; emerald green, 1s. 9d.; 35 lb. Vandyk brown powder, 2 1/2 lb. pulv. potas. bichrom., 4s.; Chapman's cat oil, Jackson, Dickson Road, Blackpool.
TELSCHOW lamp; bulb, reflector, and flex; cost 5s.; counter case as Maw's 170 bent glass, with base 3 ft. glass, 50s. Caesar, Elgin Avenue, W.	TELSCHOW lamp; bulb, reflector, and flex; cost 5s.; counter case as Maw's 170 bent glass, with base 3 ft. glass, 50s. Caesar, Elgin Avenue, W.

SHOP FITTINGS.

TELSCHOW lamp; bulb, reflector, and flex; cost 5s.; counter case as Maw's 170 bent glass, with base 3 ft. glass, 50s. Caesar, Elgin Avenue, W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OVERSTOCKED.—Few dozen honeycomb sponges, no ind. retail 2s. 6d.; 19s. dozen, carriage paid Humpf, Cleethorpes.

OFFERS wanted, all new: binaural stethoscope, speculum, Franket's nasal speculum, Schummele's McKenize's guillotine, set Gruber's ear specula, speculum, wire needle-holder, pair bandage sciss. 35 Thurstan Street, Bolton.

WANTED.

STERILISER wanted, large size, second-hand; must be in condition. Reply, fully, to 133/44, Office of this paper.

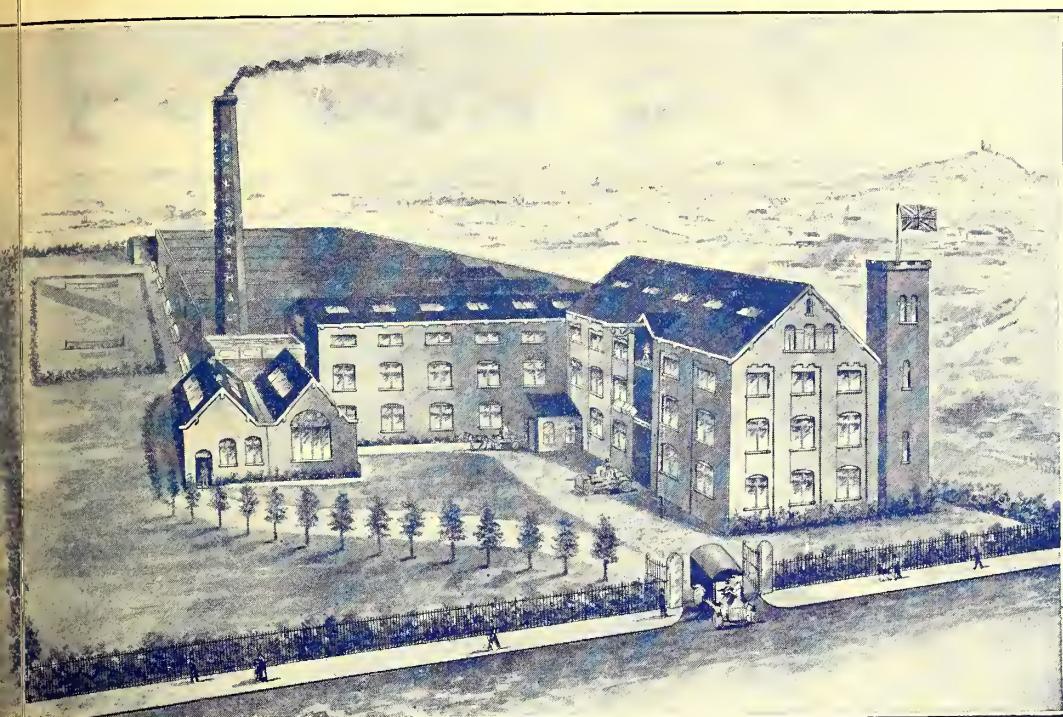
OPTICAL books, Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send price valuation; cash offered per return. Gower, Bookstair, 19/36, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY balance in glass case, suitable for reagents, apparatus, or books applicable to soap tarts. 19/36, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, scrap non-flam. films in quantity; also ordinary and all kinds of waste celluloid. Box 101, Osborn Co., Ltd., 82 Gordon Street, Glasgow.

PLATE-SUNK mounts wanted, in good condition; same colour of tint and mount, and best price for cash; if in London. April, "P. S. M." (131/5), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, second-hand Gardner's patent "Rapid" mixer for hand or power, in good working condition. The Viking Food and Essence Co., 12 Brandon Road, London, N.



THE NEW HOME OF THE ‘WIGGLESWORTH WAY’

ABOVE is a picture of our new home in Westhoughton, a progressive township standing high on the hills midway between Manchester and Liverpool.

Set in their own grounds the buildings present a very imposing appearance.

For nearly twelve months an army of workmen has been busily engaged in thoroughly remodelling the interior and equipping it with the latest and best ideas in machinery, electrical power, ventilation, lighting, and various forms of labour-saving devices. Nothing has been overlooked. The result is a model pharmacy embodying the last words in efficiency and equipment.

The situation is one of the healthiest in Lancashire, the atmosphere being beautifully clear and pure. Thus the manufacture of Tablets, Capsules and other Pharmaceutical Specialities popularised by the well-known “Wigglesworth Way” will proceed under conditions *ideal in every respect* and more than maintain the success already achieved.

A short eight years ago 250 sq. ft. of floor space was sufficient for our requirements. The “Wigglesworth Way” has led us to our spacious new home, where to-day we have a floor space of several thousand square feet. One room alone covering over 10,000 sq. ft. will convey some idea of the unlimited space at our disposal.

The “Wigglesworth Way” is the combination of highest grade products with the most successful form of advertising.

Over 2,000 live pharmacists have adopted and *proved it*.

Are you one of them? If so, we tender our thanks for your support. If not, write to-day for particulars of our unique salesmaking system.

WIGGLESWORTH & CO., WESTHOUGHTON, LANCS.

TO WHOLESALE & EXPORT TRADES.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Extracts
Tinctures in BondResin
Essential Oils

WILLIAM RANSOM & SON, LTD.,
 MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
 Distillers of Essential Oils and Cultivators of Medicinal Plants,
 HITCHIN, near LONDON.

Telephone HITCHIN

50 YEARS' REPUTATION.

FENNINGS' CHILDREN'S POWDERS.
 ADVERTISED EVERYWHERE. READY SALES.

A supply of Fennings' "EVERY MOTHER'S BOOK" or Counter Bills (both with Agent's Name and address), or Showcards, sent carriage free on application to

ALFRED FENNINGS, COVES.

A guarantee Cadbury's Cocoa Essence (unflavoured) is absolutely pure & prepared only from the finest selected Coa

**This Showcard FREE
with your first order—**

SEND us an order for Waterglass now and you will receive not only the finest quality packed in tins at the season's best prices, but, in addition, we will send you a couple of stout and handsome showcards (size $16\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11\frac{1}{4}''$ and printed in 6 colours, varnished).

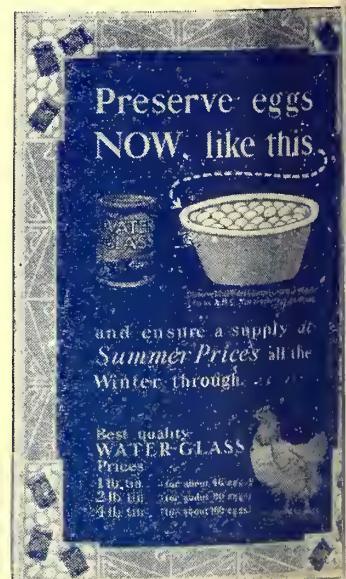
Properly displayed, along with specimen tins, these showcards will enable you to sell your whole stock at a good price and in record time. Send us your order to-day.

PRICES :

1-lb. tins	... ...	at 3/-	doz.
2 "	... ...	5 "	"
4 "	... ...	8 6 "	"
7 "	... ...	13/- "	"
14 "	... ...	25/- "	"
Less 2½%.	Tins free,	F.O.R. Leeds.	



**Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
LEEDS.**
 (And at 54 Southwark St., London, S.E.)



Specimen label free if you will mention the "Chemist and Druggist."